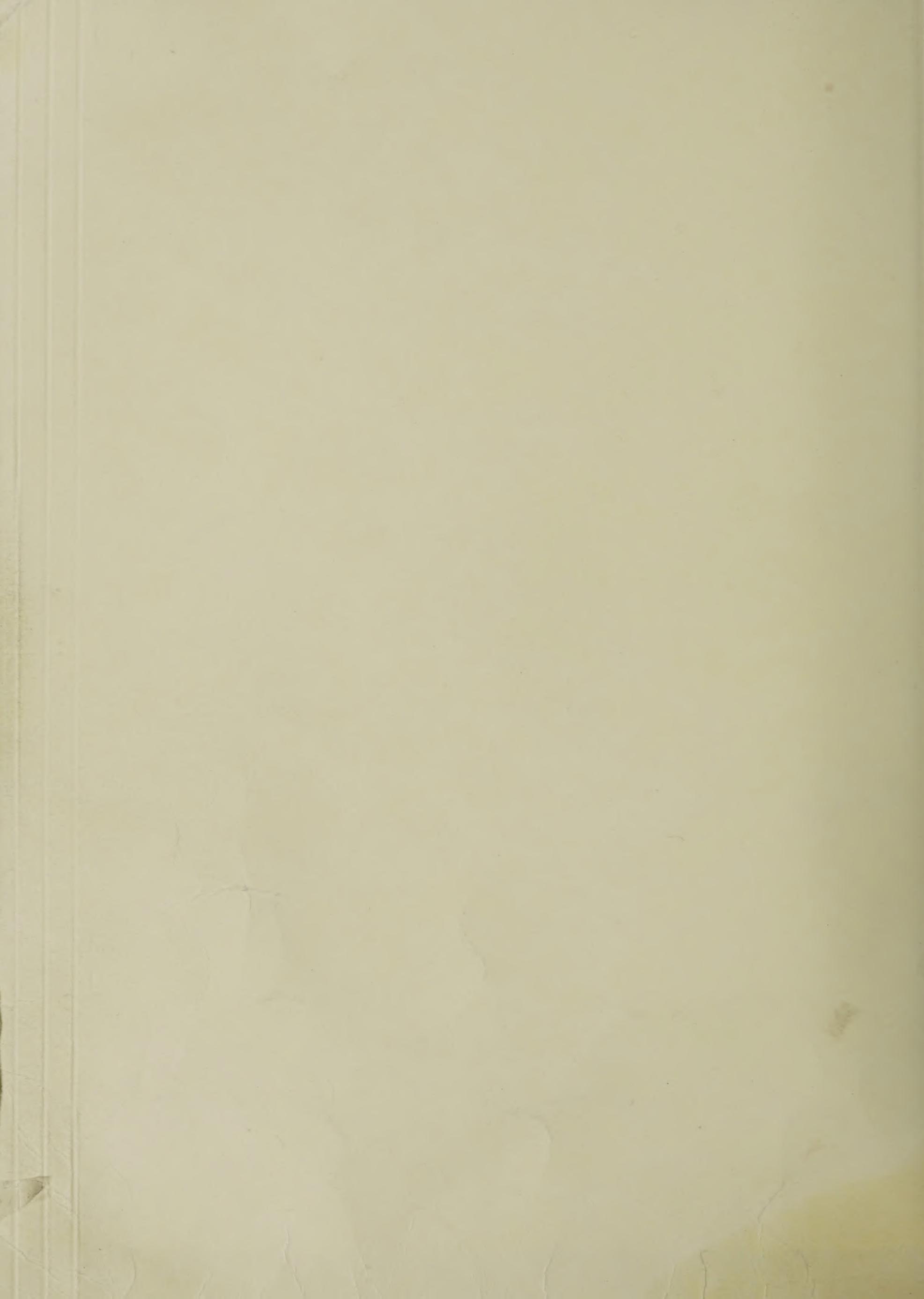


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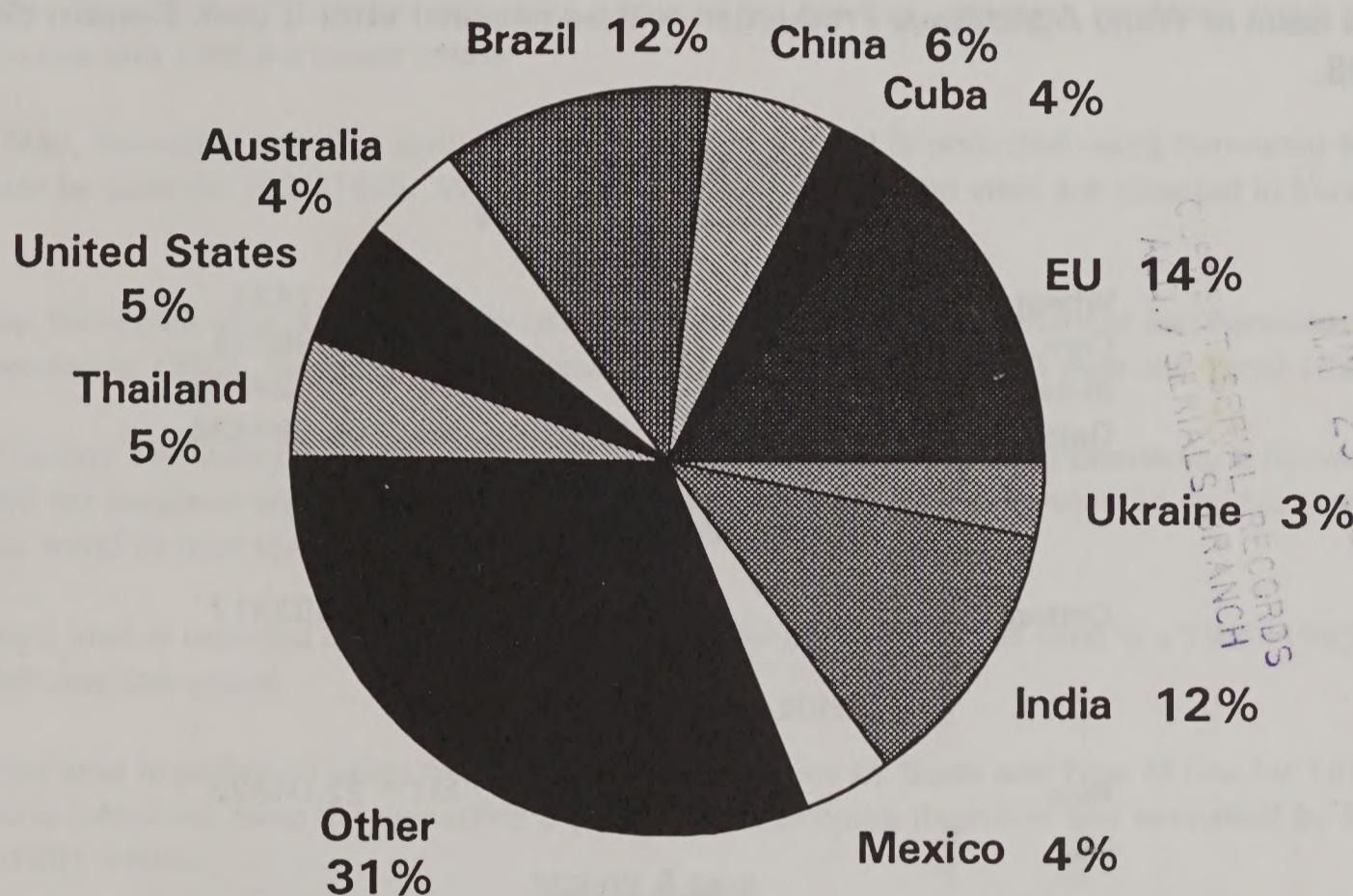
Foreign
Agricultural
Service

Circular Series
WAP 05-96
May 1996

World Agricultural Production

World Centrifugal Sugar Production

Top Producers



Production Articles This Month ...

World Centrifugal Sugar

World Cotton

Argentine Grains

European Union Grains

Stone Fruit In Selected Countries

Raisins and Sultanas In Selected Countries

FSU Grains

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-314), May 10, 1996.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, AgBox 1045, Washington, D.C. 20250-1045. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released after 3 p.m. Eastern time on June 13, 1996.

CONVERSION TABLE
Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917
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Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622
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Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

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NOTE

This report contains USDA's initial assessment of U.S. and world crop production for the 1996/97 season. Projections are based on economic analysis, trends, and judgment.

Because planting of spring crops is still underway in the Northern Hemisphere and remains several months away in the Southern hemisphere, early-season projections are highly tentative. Substantial variation may result from weather developments, economic factors, and policy changes. National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) forecasts are used for U.S. winter wheat. For corn, the March 29 NASS Prospective Plantings estimate is raised to reflect abnormally high loss of planted acres of winter wheat in the Midwest. For other U.S. crops, the Prospective Plantings estimates are used for planted acreage. Methods used to project harvested acreage and yield are noted below.

Wheat: For May, harvested area for spring wheat (including durum) is projected using harvested-to-planted ratios and yields by state for 1991-1995. Winter wheat harvested area and yield are reported in May 10 Crop Production.

Corn: For May, harvested area is projected by using the relationship between planted and harvested area for 1992-1995 (excluding 1993). Projected yield is derived from simple linear trend fit over the 1960-1995 period.

Sorghum and barley: Harvested area is projected by using the relationship between planted and harvested area for 1993-1995 for sorghum and 1992-1995 (excluding 1993) for barley; and projected yield is derived from a simple linear trend fit over the 1960-1995 period.

Oats: Harvested area is reported in March 29 Prospective Plantings; projected yield is a 1986-1995 average (excluding high and low years).

Rice: Harvested area is projected using harvested-to-planted ratios by State and type of rice for 1991-1995. Projected yield is calculated using the preceding 5-year olympic average (high and low excluded) by State and type of rice (1991-1995).

Soybeans: Harvested area based on average planted-to-harvested ratios. Projected yield is based on 1974-1995 regional trends.

Cotton: Harvested area is projected using 1986-1995 national average acreage abandonment. Projected yield based on 1991-1995 state averages, weighted by area.

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1996/97

May 1996

WHEAT

<u>Country</u>	<u>1996/97</u>				<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>Monthly Change (%)</u>	<u>Change From 1995/96 (%)</u>	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
World	578.5	NA	NA	+8	Global output is forecast up from 1995/96 because of expanded foreign output.
United States	56.4	NA	NA	-5	Production is forecast lower due to reduced yield and harvested area of winter wheat which offset a projected larger spring wheat crop.
Total Foreign	522.1	NA	NA	+10	Production is forecast at a record level mainly due to area increases as producers react to strong international prices.
Morocco	5.6	NA	NA	+409	Production is forecast at a record as area and yield are projected to recover from last season's drought-reduced crop because of excellent conditions to date.
Tunisia	1.7	NA	NA	+221	Production is forecast higher than last season as favorable rainfall allowed farmers to recover from last season's drought.
Kazakstan	11.0	NA	NA	+69	Production is forecast higher as area and yield rebound from last season's drought.
Brazil	2.5	NA	NA	+65	Production is forecast higher due to increased area resulting from higher domestic prices and strong demand.
Argentina	13.0	NA	NA	+51	Production is forecast at the highest level since 1984/85 due to increased area and improved yield. Area is forecast up 1.5 million hectares from last year as producers take advantage of strong prices.
Russia	39.0	NA	NA	+30	Production is forecast higher due to increased yield and area. The fall planted crops were sown under generally favorable conditions and normal levels of winterkill have been reported. Spring wheat sowings are delayed slightly due to an extended winter.
Ukraine	21.0	NA	NA	+29	Production is forecast higher as area and yield are projected above last season's level.
Algeria	1.5	NA	NA	+20	Production is forecast higher than last year due to generally favorable weather throughout the growing regions.

WHEAT, continued

<u>Country</u>	----- 1996/97 -----				<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>Monthly Change (%)</u>	<u>Change From 1995/96 (%)</u>	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
Canada	29.0	NA	NA	+ 14	Production is forecast higher due to increased area. Area is forecast up 1.9 million hectares as a result of high prices caused by a tightening world supplies. Near-average yield is forecast.
European Union	94.9	NA	NA	+ 10	Production is forecast at a record due to increases in area and yield. Output in France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Spain, and Italy is projected higher than last season.
Australia	18.0	NA	NA	+ 8	Production is forecast at the highest level since 1984/85 as producers respond to high market prices. Area is forecast up 1.0 million hectares from last season.
Egypt	5.4	NA	NA	+ 6	Production is forecast higher than last year as irrigation supplies were adequate this season, boosting area and yield.
India	68.0	NA	NA	+ 4	Production is forecast at a record level as timely rainfall across the rainfed areas improved yield.
China	103.0	NA	NA	+ 3	Production is forecast higher than 1995/96 due to increases in area and yield. Weather has been normal for the winter crop. Conditions are generally favorable for spring wheat plantings.
Turkey	16.0	NA	NA	+ 3	Production is forecast higher based on increased area and yield. Adequate rainfall during the fall and early spring aided yield prospects.
Pakistan	17.5	NA	NA	+ 3	Production is forecast at a record due to favorable weather which improved yield.
Saudi Arabia	1.3	NA	NA	-35	Production is forecast to decline in response to Saudi Government policy which has reduced production subsidies.
Mexico	3.2	NA	NA	-8	Production is forecast lower due to drought-reduced area.
Eastern Europe	32.7	NA	NA	-7	Production is forecast lower due to reduced area and yield. Input availabilities and financial concerns continue to be problematic for producers, especially in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Poland and Romania wheat output is forecast below last season's level, while output in Hungary is projected above the 1995/96 level.

COARSE GRAINS

<u>Country</u>	1996/97				<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>Change From 1995/96</u>	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
World	876.9	NA	NA	+ 11	The 1996/97 crops are forecast higher due to increases for the United States and the total foreign category.
United States	265.9	NA	NA	+ 27	Production is forecast higher for 1996/97 due to increased area in response to high prices and a rebound in yields to trend or average levels.
Total Foreign	611.0	NA	NA	+ 6	Production is forecast higher due to increases in Russia, Kazakstan, Mexico, EU, and Argentina which more than offset decreases in Australia, South Africa, and Eastern Europe.
Kazakstan	4.8	NA	NA	+ 74	Production is forecast above last season's drought-reduced level. However, barley area continues to decline as producers reduce plantings on marginal land.
Russia	37.6	NA	NA	+ 22	Production for all crops is forecast higher. Rye area is up because of strong prices, but barley area is expected to decline.
Argentina	15.4	NA	NA	+ 16	Production is forecast higher due to an increase in projected corn area. Yields are projected slightly above the 1995/96 weather-reduced crop.
Canada	27.4	NA	NA	+ 14	Production is forecast higher than 1995/96. Statistics Canada reports grower intentions to increase barley, corn, and oats area, primarily at the expense of rapeseed and summer fallow.
Mexico	23.0	NA	NA	+ 11	Production is forecast to increase from the 1995/96 drought-reduced level. Average yields are forecast for sorghum and corn, while area is projected higher.
European Union	95.8	NA	NA	+ 9	Production is forecast higher than 1995/96 as a reduction in set-aside increases area. Corn output is forecast at a record level primarily due to increases in Spain, Italy, and France. Barley production is forecast higher mainly due to Spain's recovery from the multiyear drought.
Turkey	9.7	NA	NA	+ 4	Production is forecast higher than 1995/96 as favorable weather has increased barley area and yield prospects.
Ukraine	16.0	NA	NA	+ 3	Production is forecast slightly higher mainly due to an increase in barley yield that more than offset a decrease in area.

COARSE GRAINS, continued

<u>Country</u>	----- 1996/97 -----				<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>From 1995/96</u>	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
China	123.7	NA	NA	+2	Production is forecast at a record, largely because of a forecast record corn area.
Australia	8.1	NA	NA	-11	Production is forecast lower than 1995/96. Barley and sorghum production are forecast lower as farmers are expected to shift area to wheat.
South Africa	10.2	NA	NA	-10	Corn production is forecast lower as reduced yield more than offset slightly higher projected area.
Thailand	3.8	NA	NA	-3	Production is forecast lower as corn yield is below last season's record level, offsetting a slightly higher area.
Eastern Europe	50.1	NA	NA	-2	Production is forecast lower than last season's crops. Barley production is forecast lower in Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, and Romania while corn production is forecast higher in Hungary, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

RICE (MILLED BASIS)

RICE (MILLED BASIS) FORECAST FOR 1996/97: World production is forecast at 378.6 million tons, up 4.2 million or 1 percent from 1995/96. Foreign production for 1996/97 is forecast at 373.0 million tons, up 4.3 million or 1 percent from 1995/96. Rice production in the United States is forecast at 5.6 million tons, down 0.1 million or 2 percent from 1995/96.

OILSEEDS

OILSEEDS FORECAST FOR 1996/97: World oilseed production is forecast at 258.5 million tons, up 3.9 million or 2 percent from 1995/96. Foreign production for 1996/97 is forecast at a record 186.3 million tons, up 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last year. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 72.2 million tons, up 3.8 million or 6 percent from last year.

COTTON

COTTON FORECAST FOR 1996/97: World production is forecast at 90.0 million bales, up 1.7 million or 2 percent from 1995/96. Total foreign production is forecast at 71.0 million bales, up 0.6 million or 1 percent from 1995/96. U.S. production is forecast at 19.0 million bales, up 1.1 million or 6 percent from 1995/96.

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1995/96

WHEAT

<u>Country</u>	1995/96				<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Forecast</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>Monthly Change (%)</u>	<u>From 1994/95 (%)</u>	
	MMT	MMT	(%)		
World	534.7	+0.2	+0	+2	Production is estimated higher due to an increase in the total foreign category.
United States	59.5	NC	NC	-6	No change this month.
Total Foreign	475.2	+0.2	+0	+3	Production is estimated higher primarily due to revisions in Moldova, Georgia, and Uzbekistan.

COARSE GRAINS

<u>Country</u>	1995/96				<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>Monthly Change (%)</u>	<u>From 1994/95 (%)</u>	
	MMT	MMT	(%)		
World	787.4	+7.6	+1	-9	The 1995/96 crop is estimated higher this month due to larger estimated foreign production.
United States	209.4	NC	NC	-26	No change this month.
Total Foreign	578.0	+7.6	+1	-0	Production is estimated higher this month primarily due to a series revision for Nigeria. In addition, Tanzania's corn and sorghum output are raised, while Kenya's corn and Tunisia's barley are lowered.

RICE (MILLED BASIS)

<u>Country</u>	1995/96				<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>Monthly Change (%)</u>	<u>From 1994/95 (%)</u>	
	MMT	MMT	(%)		
World	374.4	+4.4	+1	+3	Production is estimated higher due to an increases in the total foreign category.
United States	5.7	NC	NC	-13	No change this month.
Total Foreign	368.7	+4.4	+1	+3	Production is estimated higher due to increases in India, Nigeria, and Indonesia which more than offset a decrease in Bangladesh.
India	81.0	+2.0	+2	-0	Production is estimated at higher based on preliminary estimates from the major producing states.
Nigeria	2.3	+1.7	+277	+3	Production is estimated higher due to a series revision.

RICE (MILLED BASIS), continued

<u>Country</u>	----- 1995/96 -----				<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>From 1994/95</u>	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
Indonesia	33.2	+ 1.0	+ 3	+ 2	Production is estimated higher based on preliminary harvest results from the main-season crop.
Bangladesh	17.7	-0.3	-2	+ 5	Production is estimated lower due to preliminary official data revising the aus and aman crops. The boro crop, currently at the vegetative stage, is forecast at a record.

OILSEEDS

<u>Country</u>	----- 1995/96 -----				<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>From 1994/95</u>	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
World	254.57	+ 0.3	+ 0	-3	Production is estimated higher this month due to increased foreign output which more than offset a decline in the United States.
United States	68.4	-0.1	-0	-14	Production is estimated lower due to a slight reduction in cottonseed output.
Total Foreign	186.2	+ 0.4	+ 0	+ 2	Production is forecast at a record this month. Higher soybean crop estimates in Argentina and Paraguay are partially offset by reduced cottonseed estimates in Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay. Production of rapeseed and sunflowerseed in Europe is also reduced.
Argentina	19.2	+ 0.3	+ 2	-1	Production is estimated higher this month based on increased soybean area and yield. Sunflowerseed and peanut production are also estimated higher while cottonseed is reduced.
Paraguay	2.5	+ 0.3	+ 13	+ 2	Production is estimated higher this month due to favorable weather which aided soybeans during development and pod setting.
Eastern Europe	5.2	-0.1	-3	+ 30	Production is estimated lower this month based on official statistics for Hungarian and Yugoslavian sunflowerseed production.

PALM OIL

<u>Country</u>	1995/96				<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Forecast</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>From 1994/95</u>	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
World	15.3	NC	NC	+4	No changes this month. Production is forecast at a record.

COTTON

<u>Country</u>	1995/96				<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>From 1994/95</u>	
	MBALES	MBALES	(%)	(%)	
World Total	88.4	-0.4	-0	+3	Production is estimated lower due to decreases in the United States and total foreign category.
United States	17.9	-0	-0	-9	Production is estimated lower due to yield declines across the Cotton Belt.
Total Foreign	70.5	-0.4	-1	+7	Production is estimated lower primarily due to reductions in Brazil, and Argentina.
Brazil	2.0	-0.2	-7	-23	Production is estimated lower due to unfavorable weather and disease problems which reduced yields in the Center-South.
Argentina	1.8	-0.1	-5	+12	Production is estimated lower due to yield reductions caused by insects and continuous rains during harvesting.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	Prel.	Proj.	Prel.	Proj.	Prel.	Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1994/95	1995/96	May
--Million acres--												
All Wheat	70.3	69.2	73.1	61.8	61.0	58.2	37.6	35.8	35.6	2,321	2,186	2,074
Winter	49.2	48.7	52.0	41.4	41.0	37.9	40.2	37.7	35.9	1,662	1,547	1,364
Other	21.1	20.5	21.1	20.4	20.0	20.3	33.0	32.0	35.0	659	639	710
--Bushels per acre--												
Soybeans	61.7	62.6	62.5	60.9	61.6	61.5	41.4	34.9	37.0	2,517	2,152	2,275
Corn	79.2	71.2	81.0	72.9	65.0	74.4	138.6	113.5	126.0	10,103	7,374	9,375
Sorghum	9.8	9.5	10.6	8.9	8.3	9.6	72.8	55.6	66.7	649	460	640
Barley	7.2	6.7	7.2	6.7	6.3	6.8	56.2	57.2	59.0	375	359	400
Oats	6.6	6.3	5.3	4.0	3.0	3.2	57.1	54.7	55.2	229	162	175
--Pounds per acre--												
Rice	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.9	5,964	5,621	5,848	197.8	173.9	171.0
All Cotton	13.7	16.9	15.3	13.3	16.0	14.0	708	537	650	19.7	17.9	19.0
--Million bushels--												
--Million 480-pound bales--												

May 1996

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 2
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			Asia			South America			Selected Other		All Others
			United States	Canada	Mexico	European Union	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe	China	India	Indo-Pakistani stan	Thailand	Argentina	Brazil	Australia	South Africa	Turkey
--- Million metric tons ---																	
<u>Wheat</u>																	
1994/95	525.1	462.0	63.2	23.1	4.2	84.7	0.8	34.3	60.0	99.3	59.8	0.0	15.2	0.0	11.3	2.2	8.9
1995/96 prel.	534.7	475.2	59.5	25.4	3.5	86.6	0.9	35.0	59.2	100.0	65.5	0.0	17.0	0.0	8.6	1.5	16.6
1996/97 proj.																2.1	15.5
May	578.5	522.1	56.4	29.0	3.2	94.9	1.0	32.7	77.8	103.0	68.0	0.0	17.5	0.0	13.0	2.5	18.0
<u>Coarse Grains</u>																	
1994/95	866.7	581.8	284.9	23.4	20.6	86.5	1.5	46.2	79.4	112.9	30.1	5.2	1.9	4.0	13.4	37.8	5.0
1995/96 prel.	787.4	578.0	209.4	24.1	20.7	88.1	1.6	51.1	57.5	121.6	29.7	5.3	1.8	3.9	13.3	31.8	9.1
1996/97 proj.																11.3	9.4
May	876.9	611.0	265.9	27.4	23.0	95.8	1.7	50.1	67.2	123.7	33.6	5.5	1.9	3.8	15.4	33.8	8.1
<u>Rice (Milled)</u>																	
1994/95	364.6	358.0	6.5	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.0	123.2	81.2	32.4	3.4	14.1	0.6	7.4	0.8
1995/96 prel.	374.4	368.7	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	133.0	81.0	33.2	3.8	14.4	0.6	6.7	0.9
1996/97 proj.																0.0	0.3
May	378.6	373.0	5.6														
<u>Total Grains 1/</u>																	
1994/95	1,756.4	1,401.8	354.6	46.5	24.9	172.5	2.3	80.6	140.3	335.3	171.1	37.6	20.5	18.1	25.3	47.3	14.7
1995/96 prel.	1,696.5	1,421.9	274.6	49.5	24.3	176.0	2.6	86.1	117.6	354.6	176.1	38.5	22.6	18.3	22.5	40.0	26.6
1996/97 proj.																22.5	13.4
May	1,834.0	1,506.1	327.9	56.4	26.4	191.9	2.6	82.8	145.9	359.7	182.6	38.7	23.2	18.2	29.0	43.0	27.0
<u>Oilseeds 2/</u>																	
1993/94	227.9	168.4	59.5	7.4	0.9	11.5	0.9	3.7	9.9	38.6	23.1	4.9	3.2	0.8	16.9	25.6	1.0
1994/95 prel.	261.4	181.7	79.7	9.6	1.0	12.9	0.8	4.0	8.7	42.4	24.6	4.8	3.2	0.8	19.4	27.0	1.0
1995/96 proj.																0.7	0.7
Apr.	254.2	185.7	68.5	8.8	1.0	13.5	0.9	5.3	11.3	43.4	25.2	5.1	3.9	0.8	18.9	24.0	1.4
May	254.6	186.2	68.4	8.8	1.0	13.4	0.8	5.2	11.4	43.4	25.2	5.1	3.9	0.8	19.2	23.9	1.4
--- Million 480-pound bales ---																	
<u>Cotton</u>																	
1993/94	76.7	60.6	16.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.4	17.2	9.5	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.1	1.9	1.5
1994/95 prel.	85.7	66.0	19.7	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	19.9	10.8	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.6	2.5	1.5
1995/96 proj.																0.1	2.9
Apr.	88.8	70.9	17.9	0.0	0.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	20.7	10.9	0.0	8.0	0.0	1.8	2.0	3.9
May	88.4	70.5	17.9	0.0	0.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	20.7	10.9	0.0	8.0	0.0	1.8	2.0	3.9

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.

2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area		Yield		Production		Change in Production	
	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.		
	1994/95	1995/96	May	1994/95	1995/96	May	1994/95	1995/96
Million hectares								
World	215.14	218.61	228.82	2.44	2.45	2.53	525.14	534.68
United States	25.00	24.67	23.57	2.53	2.41	2.39	63.17	59.48
Total Foreign	190.15	193.93	205.25	2.43	2.45	2.54	461.98	475.20
Major Exporters	39.75	41.75	47.30	3.22	3.29	3.27	128.03	137.25
EU-15	15.81	16.14	17.30	5.36	5.36	5.48	84.71	86.59
France	4.60	4.75	5.10	6.67	6.51	6.57	30.72	30.96
United Kingdom	1.81	1.86	2.00	7.35	7.76	7.75	13.31	14.40
Germany	2.44	2.59	2.70	6.77	6.89	6.85	16.48	17.82
Canada	10.84	11.25	13.20	2.13	2.26	2.20	23.12	25.43
Australia	8.00	9.85	10.80	1.11	1.69	1.67	8.90	16.62
Argentina	5.10	4.50	6.00	2.22	1.91	2.17	11.30	8.60
Major Importers	86.84	87.16	92.96	2.37	2.33	2.45	206.18	202.72
China	28.98	28.90	29.30	3.43	3.46	3.52	99.30	100.00
FSU-12	42.17	44.38	48.22	1.42	1.33	1.61	59.95	59.16
Russia	22.15	23.00	25.00	1.45	1.31	1.56	32.10	30.10
Ukraine	4.51	5.50	6.50	3.07	2.96	3.23	13.86	16.30
Kazakhstan	12.60	12.50	13.00	0.72	0.52	0.85	9.10	6.50
Baltic States	0.41	0.44	0.46	1.97	1.93	1.92	0.81	0.86
Eastern Europe	10.14	9.74	9.23	3.38	3.59	3.54	34.31	34.99
Poland	2.40	2.40	2.40	3.19	3.58	3.33	7.66	8.60
Romania	2.42	2.48	2.10	2.56	2.97	2.86	6.19	7.37
Egypt	0.73	0.97	1.00	5.62	5.28	5.40	4.10	5.10
Morocco	3.05	1.70	3.05	1.81	0.65	1.84	5.52	1.10
Brazil	1.37	1.03	1.70	1.60	1.46	1.47	2.19	1.51
Other Foreign	63.56	65.03	64.99	2.01	2.08	2.15	127.77	135.23
India	25.10	25.60	25.30	2.38	2.56	2.69	59.84	65.47
Turkey	8.60	8.55	8.65	1.71	1.81	1.85	14.70	15.50
Pakistan	8.03	8.17	8.16	1.89	2.08	2.14	15.21	17.00
Mexico	0.97	0.87	0.80	4.30	3.98	4.00	4.15	3.46
Saudi Arabia	0.60	0.47	0.27	4.47	4.30	4.91	2.68	2.00
Rep. of South Africa	1.04	1.36	1.40	1.77	1.56	1.71	1.83	2.13
Others	19.22	20.01	20.42	1.53	1.48	1.52	29.35	29.67
								31.03
								1.36
								4.57

TABLE 4

Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area		Yield		Production		Change in Production	
	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.		
	1994/95	1995/96	May	1994/95	1995/96	May	1994/95	1995/96
Million hectares								
World	320.47	310.17	316.93	2.70	2.54	2.77	866.66	787.42
United States	37.59	33.54	38.17	7.58	6.24	6.97	284.89	209.42
Total Foreign	282.87	276.63	278.76	2.06	2.09	2.19	581.77	578.00
Major Exporters	19.83	21.39	22.70	2.58	2.88	2.86	51.21	61.70
Canada	6.96	6.96	8.10	3.36	3.46	3.38	23.39	24.09
Argentina	3.51	3.80	4.12	3.82	3.50	3.75	13.40	13.30
Australia	4.07	5.02	4.73	1.23	1.82	1.71	5.02	9.12
South Africa, Rep.	3.94	4.31	4.40	1.37	2.62	2.32	5.40	11.29
Thailand	1.36	1.30	1.36	2.94	3.00	2.79	4.00	3.90
Major Importers	95.84	90.30	87.17	2.47	2.45	2.75	236.84	221.18
FSU-12	49.09	44.69	40.13	1.62	1.29	1.67	79.38	57.51
Russia	30.25	28.10	25.80	1.50	1.09	1.46	45.25	30.70
Ukraine	7.00	6.85	5.95	2.65	2.27	2.69	18.53	15.55
Kazakhstan	7.74	5.82	4.65	0.89	0.47	1.03	6.86	2.76
Baltic States	1.51	1.29	1.19	1.73	1.64	1.74	2.60	2.11
EU-15	18.70	18.43	19.35	4.63	4.78	4.95	86.52	88.13
Germany	3.80	3.95	4.13	5.22	5.57	5.47	19.85	21.99
France	3.47	3.42	3.65	6.41	6.42	6.57	22.22	21.97
Eastern Europe	16.68	16.26	16.45	2.77	3.14	3.04	46.20	51.09
Poland	6.01	6.15	6.00	2.35	2.68	2.51	14.14	16.50
Romania	4.15	3.94	4.14	2.59	3.09	2.90	10.75	12.15
Czech Rep.	0.86	0.81	0.83	3.72	3.85	3.80	3.21	3.12
Mexico	9.47	9.25	9.65	2.18	2.24	2.38	20.61	20.70
Other W. Europe	0.40	0.38	0.41	3.89	4.26	4.07	1.54	1.63
Other Foreign	167.21	164.95	168.89	1.76	1.79	1.81	293.73	295.13
China	26.30	27.84	28.25	4.29	4.37	4.38	112.88	121.64
India	34.19	32.85	34.10	0.88	0.90	0.99	30.08	29.68
Brazil	14.74	14.17	14.61	2.56	2.24	2.32	37.76	31.76
Turkey	4.41	4.47	4.53	2.01	2.09	2.15	8.88	9.36
Indonesia	3.00	2.95	3.10	1.73	1.80	1.77	5.20	5.30
Philippines	2.97	2.70	2.70	1.53	1.56	1.52	4.53	4.20
Others	81.60	79.97	81.60	1.16	1.17	1.18	94.40	93.19

TABLE 5

Corn Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	1994/95		1995/96	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.		Prel.	1996/97 Proj.		Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	
	May	May	1994/95	1995/96	May	May	1994/95	1995/96	May	May	From last year	
Million hectares												
World	134.22	133.08	139.67	4.16	3.81	4.06	558.55	506.45	567.16	60.71	11.99	
United States	29.50	26.30	30.11	8.70	7.12	7.91	256.62	187.31	238.14	50.83	27.14	
Total Foreign	104.72	106.78	109.56	2.88	2.99	3.00	301.93	319.15	329.02	9.87	3.09	
Major Exporters	6.65	7.09	7.60	2.94	3.48	3.37	19.54	24.70	25.60	0.90	3.64	
Argentina	2.50	2.65	3.00	4.36	3.96	4.17	10.90	10.50	12.50	2.00	19.05	
South Africa	2.95	3.30	3.40	1.64	3.18	2.79	4.85	10.50	9.50	-1.00	-9.52	
Thailand	1.20	1.14	1.20	3.17	3.25	3.00	3.80	3.70	3.60	-0.10	-2.70	
Major Importers	20.79	21.05	21.91	3.46	3.67	3.74	71.94	77.21	81.88	4.67	6.05	
Eastern Europe	7.07	6.93	7.30	3.11	3.54	3.49	21.99	24.55	25.48	0.92	3.77	
Romania	3.00	3.13	3.30	2.83	3.17	3.03	8.50	9.90	10.00	0.10	1.01	
Yugoslavia	2.10	2.10	2.20	3.22	3.57	3.64	6.76	7.50	8.00	0.50	6.67	
EU-15	3.71	3.67	3.90	7.62	7.86	7.91	28.30	28.81	30.83	2.02	7.00	
France	1.64	1.63	1.75	7.72	7.63	7.71	12.64	12.41	13.50	1.09	8.75	
Italy	0.91	0.94	0.97	8.05	8.86	8.76	7.32	8.34	8.50	0.16	1.93	
Mexico	8.02	7.50	7.70	2.12	2.13	2.27	17.01	16.00	17.50	1.50	9.38	
FSU-12	1.88	2.85	2.90	2.15	2.56	2.59	4.03	7.29	7.52	0.22	3.09	
Russia	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.80	1.70	2.00	0.90	1.70	2.00	0.30	17.65	
Ukraine	0.65	1.15	1.20	2.36	3.04	2.92	1.54	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	
Other W. Europe	0.03	0.03	0.03	8.67	9.20	8.57	0.26	0.23	0.24	0.01	4.35	
Others	0.08	0.08	0.08	4.44	4.13	4.13	0.36	0.33	0.32	-0.00	-1.23	
Other Foreign	77.28	78.64	80.05	2.72	2.76	2.77	210.45	217.24	221.54	4.30	1.98	
China	21.15	22.70	23.10	4.69	4.76	4.76	99.28	108.00	110.00	2.00	1.85	
Brazil	14.19	13.60	14.00	2.61	2.28	2.36	36.98	31.00	33.00	2.00	6.45	
India	6.10	6.10	6.15	1.50	1.61	1.63	9.12	9.80	10.00	0.20	2.04	
Canada	0.96	1.00	1.10	7.37	7.25	7.27	7.04	7.25	8.00	0.75	10.33	
Indonesia	3.00	2.95	3.10	1.73	1.80	1.77	5.20	5.30	5.50	0.20	3.77	
Philippines	2.97	2.70	2.70	1.53	1.56	1.52	4.53	4.20	4.10	-0.10	-2.38	
Egypt	0.89	0.89	0.89	6.38	6.47	6.52	5.65	5.74	5.80	0.06	1.08	
Zimbabwe	1.40	1.55	1.40	0.64	1.61	1.43	0.89	2.50	2.00	-0.50	-20.00	
Others	26.63	27.15	27.61	1.57	1.60	1.56	41.75	43.45	43.14	-0.31	-0.71	

TABLE 6

Barley Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area		Yield		Production		Change in Production	
	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	MMT	Percent
	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	May	1994/95	1995/96	May
Million hectares								
World	73.22	68.96	65.98	2.20	2.05	2.38	160.72	141.60
United States	2.70	2.54	2.75	3.03	3.08	3.17	8.16	7.82
Total Foreign	70.52	66.42	63.24	2.16	2.01	2.34	152.56	133.78
EU-15	10.98	10.76	11.42	3.98	4.06	4.32	43.74	43.74
Denmark	0.71	0.72	0.76	4.89	5.40	4.87	3.45	3.86
France	1.41	1.39	1.46	5.47	5.55	5.82	7.70	7.72
Germany	2.07	2.12	2.30	5.27	5.64	5.43	10.90	11.93
Italy	0.39	0.39	0.39	3.74	3.65	3.85	1.47	1.43
Spain	3.60	3.30	3.50	2.11	1.58	2.57	7.60	5.20
United Kingdom	1.11	1.17	1.25	5.38	5.88	5.60	5.95	6.85
FSU-12	29.71	26.16	20.90	1.73	1.20	1.75	51.28	31.30
Russia	16.40	15.00	12.00	1.65	1.05	1.58	27.10	15.80
Ukraine	5.09	4.40	3.50	2.85	2.16	2.86	14.51	9.50
Kazakhstan	6.10	4.80	3.60	0.84	0.46	0.97	5.10	2.20
Baltic States	1.06	0.89	0.78	1.80	1.64	1.79	1.91	1.47
Eastern Europe	3.70	3.54	3.46	2.97	3.32	3.16	10.98	11.73
Poland	1.00	1.10	1.10	2.70	2.91	2.73	2.70	3.20
Czech Rep.	0.68	0.63	0.65	3.80	3.95	3.85	2.58	2.50
Romania	0.76	0.57	0.55	2.11	3.19	2.73	1.60	1.80
Canada	4.09	4.37	5.00	2.86	2.99	2.90	11.69	13.04
Other W. Europe	0.24	0.24	0.23	3.60	9.00	9.57	0.86	2.11
Norway	0.18	0.18	0.18	2.85	3.29	3.29	0.51	0.58
Turkey	3.50	3.55	3.55	1.86	1.94	1.97	6.50	6.90
Australia	2.50	3.20	3.00	1.12	1.72	1.70	2.79	5.49
China	1.20	1.20	1.20	3.17	3.33	3.33	3.80	4.00
Morocco	2.58	1.30	2.30	1.44	0.46	1.48	3.72	0.60
India	0.79	0.85	0.85	1.67	1.86	1.88	1.31	1.58
Others	10.18	10.38	10.55	1.37	1.14	1.15	13.97	11.83

TABLE 7

Oats Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production	
	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	May	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	May	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	May
Million hectares											
World	19.85	18.38	18.71	1.68	1.56	1.69	33.28	28.72	31.61	2.89	10.07
United States	1.62	1.20	1.28	2.05	1.96	1.98	3.32	2.35	2.54	0.19	8.13
Total Foreign	18.23	17.18	17.43	1.64	1.53	1.67	29.96	26.37	29.07	2.70	10.24
FSU-12	9.99	9.40	9.32	1.39	1.14	1.36	13.90	10.67	12.63	1.96	18.36
Russia	8.35	8.00	8.00	1.29	1.08	1.25	10.75	8.60	10.00	1.40	16.28
Ukraine	0.60	0.55	0.50	2.30	2.00	2.20	1.39	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00
Belarus	0.36	0.33	0.30	2.29	2.12	2.33	0.83	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00
Baltic States	0.16	0.13	0.13	1.35	1.74	1.76	0.22	0.23	0.22	-0.01	-2.65
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.70	2.51	2.88	1.81	1.94	2.02	4.89	4.88	5.82	0.94	19.16
Canada	1.49	1.20	1.63	2.44	2.38	2.46	3.64	2.86	4.00	1.14	39.96
Australia	0.94	1.04	1.00	0.96	1.62	1.50	0.90	1.67	1.50	-0.17	-10.29
Argentina	0.28	0.28	0.25	1.27	1.27	1.26	0.35	0.35	0.32	-0.03	-10.00
Other Foreign	5.71	5.47	5.43	2.12	2.14	2.12	12.11	11.69	11.51	-0.19	-1.59
China	0.50	0.54	0.55	1.20	1.19	1.18	0.60	0.64	0.65	0.01	1.56
EU-15	2.06	1.84	1.88	2.31	2.33	2.37	4.75	4.29	4.45	0.16	3.71
France	0.16	0.15	0.15	4.20	4.16	4.14	0.68	0.62	0.60	-0.02	-3.23
Germany	0.39	0.31	0.33	4.24	4.59	4.55	1.66	1.43	1.50	0.07	5.12
Italy	0.14	0.14	0.13	2.47	2.26	2.31	0.36	0.31	0.30	-0.00	-1.64
Finland	0.33	0.33	0.33	3.45	3.33	3.33	1.15	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.27
Sweden	0.32	0.28	0.27	3.06	3.34	3.52	0.99	0.94	0.95	0.01	1.60
Eastern Europe	1.28	1.12	1.01	1.97	2.32	2.13	2.52	2.59	2.14	-0.45	-17.28
Czech Rep.	0.07	0.06	0.06	3.28	3.17	3.33	0.22	0.19	0.20	0.01	5.26
Poland	0.62	0.60	0.45	2.00	2.58	2.22	1.24	1.55	1.00	-0.55	-35.48
Yugoslavia	0.12	0.12	0.13	1.67	1.67	1.92	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.05	25.00
Norway	0.10	0.09	0.12	3.01	3.78	3.50	0.30	0.35	0.42	0.07	19.32
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.00	1.83	1.72	0.30	0.28	0.25	-0.03	-9.09
Others	1.29	1.40	1.41	1.92	1.76	1.78	2.48	2.45	2.50	0.05	1.88

May 1996

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 8

**Rye Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production			
	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	May	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	May	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	May	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	May	
	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	From last year	MMT	Percent
Million hectares													
World	10.76	10.13	10.77	2.03	2.17	2.13	21.88	21.96	22.98	0.24	0.02	4.65	
United States	0.17	0.15	0.14	1.75	1.65	1.69	0.29	0.25	0.24	-0.01	-0.01	-4.37	
Total Foreign	10.60	9.97	10.62	2.04	2.18	2.14	21.59	21.71	22.74	1.03	1.03	4.76	
FSU-12	5.90	5.09	5.81	1.59	1.46	1.65	9.38	7.45	9.61	2.16	2.16	28.98	
Russia	3.90	3.30	4.00	1.54	1.24	1.50	6.00	4.10	6.00	1.90	1.90	46.34	
Ukraine	0.48	0.60	0.60	1.98	2.00	2.00	0.94	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Belarus	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.90	2.00	2.20	1.92	2.00	2.20	0.20	0.20	10.00	
Baltic States	0.28	0.27	0.28	1.67	1.57	1.57	0.47	0.42	0.44	0.02	0.02	4.76	
Major Exporter													
Canada	0.19	0.16	0.14	2.13	1.92	1.79	0.40	0.30	0.25	-0.05	-0.05	-16.67	
Other Foreign													
Eastern Europe	4.23	4.46	4.39	2.68	3.03	2.83	11.35	13.53	12.44	-1.10	-1.10	-8.11	
Hungary	2.68	2.72	2.74	2.24	2.58	2.33	6.00	7.02	6.39	-0.63	-0.63	-8.98	
Poland	0.09	0.08	0.08	2.22	2.13	2.13	0.20	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Czech Rep.	2.40	2.45	2.45	2.21	2.57	2.31	5.30	6.30	5.65	-0.65	-0.65	-10.32	
EU-15	1.24	1.41	1.33	3.99	4.34	4.23	4.94	6.11	5.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Denmark	0.09	0.10	0.08	4.22	5.00	4.40	0.38	0.50	0.33	-0.17	-0.17	-34.00	
France	0.05	0.05	0.05	3.96	4.13	3.80	0.18	0.20	0.19	-0.01	-0.01	-4.04	
Germany	0.72	0.86	0.80	4.77	5.24	5.13	3.45	4.48	4.10	-0.38	-0.38	-8.52	
Spain	0.15	0.16	0.16	1.42	1.09	1.56	0.22	0.17	0.25	0.08	0.08	43.68	
Austria	0.08	0.08	0.09	4.14	4.08	4.00	0.32	0.31	0.34	0.03	0.03	8.28	
Sweden	0.04	0.05	0.04	4.50	4.51	4.50	0.18	0.20	0.18	-0.02	-0.02	-11.33	
Turkey	0.17	0.18	0.18	1.47	1.42	1.39	0.25	0.26	0.25	-0.00	-0.00	-1.96	
Others	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.05	1.04	1.15	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.02	0.02	9.68	

TABLE 9
Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area		Yield		Production		Change in Production	
	Prel. 1994/95	1995/96 Proj. May	Prel. 1994/95	1995/96 Proj. May	Prel. 1994/95	1995/96 Proj. May	From last year	
Million hectares								
World	40.99	39.90	41.01	1.38	1.35	56.64	53.85	60.61
United States	3.61	3.35	3.89	4.57	3.49	4.18	16.49	11.69
Total Foreign	37.38	36.55	37.12	1.07	1.15	1.19	40.15	42.16
India	12.80	12.30	12.60	0.72	0.79	0.87	9.20	9.70
China	1.50	1.40	1.40	3.47	3.57	3.57	5.20	5.00
Mexico	1.10	1.45	1.65	2.73	2.90	3.03	3.00	4.20
Nigeria	6.50	6.40	6.45	1.00	1.06	1.05	6.50	6.80
Sudan	5.00	4.00	4.00	0.74	0.70	0.75	3.70	2.80
Argentina	0.47	0.55	0.55	3.53	3.36	3.64	1.65	1.85
Australia	0.50	0.65	0.60	2.02	2.46	2.00	1.02	1.60
Ethiopia	0.93	0.93	0.94	1.29	1.24	1.28	1.20	1.15
Colombia	0.18	0.18	0.18	3.09	3.10	3.19	0.56	0.54
Venezuela	0.15	0.18	0.18	1.33	1.31	1.31	0.20	0.23
Egypt	0.16	0.15	0.15	4.63	5.24	5.00	0.76	0.78
Yemen	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.99	1.03	1.00	0.44	0.46
Tanzania	0.60	0.69	0.70	0.75	1.22	1.14	0.45	0.84
Niger	1.30	1.50	1.50	0.32	0.20	0.20	0.42	0.31
Rep. of South Africa	0.14	0.17	0.15	1.68	2.68	2.50	0.24	0.45
Thailand	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.20	0.20
Others	5.44	5.40	5.47	1.00	0.97	1.00	5.41	5.25
							5.47	5.47
							0.22	4.17

TABLE 10

Rice Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield (Rough)				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
	1993/94		1994/95		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		From last year	
	Prel.	1994/95 Apr.	May	1993/94	1994/95	Apr.	May	1993/94	1994/95	Apr.	May	1993/94	1994/95	Apr.	May	
Metric tons per hectare																
World	145.42	147.74	146.81	147.95	3.62	3.66	3.73	3.75	355.57	364.57	369.96	374.38	4.41	1.19	9.81	2.69
United States	1.15	1.34	1.25	1.25	6.18	6.68	6.30	6.30	5.24	6.55	5.68	5.68	0.00	0.00	-0.87	-13.30
Total Foreign	144.27	146.39	145.56	146.69	3.60	3.63	3.71	3.73	350.33	358.02	364.29	368.70	4.41	1.21	10.68	2.98
Major Exporters	22.95	23.48	23.79	23.79	2.81	2.84	2.94	2.94	41.47	42.77	44.80	44.80	0.00	0.00	2.03	4.74
Vietnam	6.64	6.68	6.75	6.75	3.66	3.61	3.73	3.73	16.05	15.90	16.60	16.60	0.00	0.00	0.70	4.40
Thailand	8.68	9.20	9.25	9.25	2.21	2.33	2.36	2.36	12.67	14.12	14.40	14.40	0.00	0.00	0.28	1.95
Burma	5.44	5.50	5.70	5.70	2.77	2.92	3.02	3.02	8.75	9.30	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	7.53
Pakistan	2.19	2.11	2.09	2.09	2.74	2.45	2.73	2.73	4.00	3.45	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.35	10.24
Major Importers	14.76	15.71	14.82	15.83	4.15	4.15	4.16	4.17	40.83	43.45	41.20	43.87	2.67	6.47	0.42	0.96
Indonesia	10.74	11.17	11.30	11.30	4.34	4.46	4.38	4.52	30.32	32.40	32.20	33.20	1.00	3.11	0.80	2.47
Rep. of Korea	1.14	1.10	1.06	1.06	5.64	6.25	6.05	6.05	4.75	5.06	4.69	4.69	0.00	0.00	-0.37	-7.23
EU-15	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.36	5.70	5.63	5.68	5.59	1.28	1.30	1.23	1.23	0.00	0.41	-0.07	-5.37
Iran	0.60	0.62	0.62	0.62	4.26	4.36	4.36	4.36	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	1.21	1.67	0.70	1.70	3.00	2.20	1.43	2.22	2.18	2.20	0.60	2.26	1.66	276.67	0.06	2.73
Other Foreign	106.56	107.21	106.95	107.08	3.93	3.95	4.05	4.07	268.04	271.80	278.29	280.03	1.75	0.63	8.24	3.03
China	30.36	30.17	30.70	30.70	5.85	5.83	6.19	6.19	124.39	123.15	133.00	133.00	0.00	0.00	9.85	8.00
India	42.03	42.50	42.30	42.30	2.87	2.86	2.80	2.87	30.30	81.16	79.00	80.96	1.96	2.48	-0.20	-0.25
Bangladesh	9.98	9.92	9.95	9.95	2.71	2.55	2.71	2.67	18.04	16.83	18.00	17.68	-0.32	-1.80	0.84	5.01
Japan	2.14	2.21	2.12	2.12	4.58	6.77	6.34	6.34	7.13	10.90	9.78	9.78	0.00	0.00	-1.12	-10.29
Brazil	4.39	4.24	4.00	4.00	2.40	2.57	2.46	2.46	7.15	7.40	6.70	6.70	0.00	0.00	-0.70	-9.48
Philippines	3.45	3.67	3.80	3.80	2.88	2.86	2.83	2.83	6.45	6.81	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	2.81
Egypt	0.54	0.58	0.42	0.42	7.80	7.94	8.06	8.06	2.54	2.83	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	-0.73	-25.80
Taiwan	0.40	0.37	0.37	0.37	5.49	5.63	5.67	5.67	1.64	1.51	1.51	1.51	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.13
FSU-12	0.62	0.55	0.54	0.54	3.16	2.82	2.70	2.70	1.27	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-5.01
Russia	0.26	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.96	2.69	2.31	2.31	0.50	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-14.29
Australia	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.15	8.20	8.88	8.45	8.45	0.77	0.81	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.09	10.70
Others	12.53	12.88	12.61	12.73	2.70	2.75	2.73	2.72	18.37	19.39	19.35	19.46	0.11	0.58	0.07	0.37

TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel. 1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj. Apr.	May	Prel. 1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj. Apr.	May	Prel. 1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj. Apr.	May	MMT From last month	Percent From last year		
Million hectares												Million metric tons				
World Total 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	227.88	261.42	254.23	254.57	0.34	0.13	-6.85	-2.62
Total Foreign 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	168.39	181.70	186.16	0.41	0.22	4.46	2.45	
Copra	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.97	5.38	5.05	5.05	0.00	0.00	-0.34	-6.23
Palm Kernel	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.25	4.53	4.66	4.66	0.00	0.00	0.12	2.71
Major Oilsseeds 2/	148.56	157.63	163.38	163.30	1.47	1.60	1.50	1.50	218.66	251.51	244.53	244.87	0.34	0.14	-6.64	-2.64
United States 2/	30.15	32.20	33.56	33.57	1.97	2.48	2.04	2.04	59.50	79.72	68.48	68.41	-0.07	-0.10	-11.31	-14.18
Foreign Oilseeds 2/	118.41	125.42	129.82	129.73	1.34	1.37	1.36	1.36	159.17	171.79	176.05	176.46	0.41	0.23	4.67	2.72
South America	22.91	24.61	24.42	24.63	2.00	2.03	1.90	1.90	45.72	50.06	46.36	46.87	0.51	1.10	-3.19	-6.38
Brazil	12.62	13.00	12.26	12.24	2.03	2.08	1.95	1.95	25.62	27.02	23.95	23.87	-0.08	-0.33	-3.14	-11.64
Argentina	8.08	9.36	9.87	10.10	2.10	2.08	1.92	1.91	16.95	19.43	18.95	19.24	0.30	1.58	-0.19	-0.97
Paraguay	1.46	1.46	1.44	1.44	1.40	1.70	1.56	1.76	2.04	2.48	2.24	2.53	0.29	12.88	0.05	2.01
China	23.86	25.89	26.69	26.34	1.62	1.64	1.63	1.65	38.61	42.38	43.40	43.40	0.00	0.00	1.02	2.41
India	29.04	29.30	30.76	30.76	0.78	0.82	0.80	0.80	22.60	24.04	24.57	24.57	0.00	0.00	0.53	2.22
European Union	5.95	6.42	6.04	5.99	1.93	2.00	2.24	2.24	11.50	12.85	13.50	13.41	-0.09	-0.63	0.56	4.37
France	1.44	1.83	1.92	1.92	2.31	2.25	2.56	2.56	3.32	4.11	4.91	4.91	0.00	0.00	0.80	19.46
Italy	0.29	0.43	0.45	0.45	2.76	2.73	2.76	2.76	0.80	1.17	1.23	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.06	5.12
Germany	1.09	1.25	1.05	1.05	2.81	2.57	3.17	3.17	3.07	3.21	3.31	3.31	0.00	0.00	0.10	3.21
Spain	1.75	1.34	1.11	1.11	0.73	0.83	0.65	0.65	1.28	1.11	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.00	-0.39	-35.37
United Kingdom	0.37	0.50	0.45	0.45	3.04	2.61	2.99	2.99	1.14	1.30	1.33	1.33	0.00	0.00	0.03	2.47
FSU-12	8.97	8.94	10.12	10.19	1.11	0.98	1.12	1.12	9.92	8.74	11.33	11.43	0.10	0.86	2.69	30.82
Russia	3.66	3.84	4.84	4.84	0.92	0.81	0.97	0.97	3.36	3.10	4.70	4.70	0.00	0.00	1.60	51.81
Ukraine	1.78	1.79	2.04	2.14	1.33	0.99	1.45	1.41	2.38	1.77	2.97	3.02	0.05	1.69	1.25	70.82
Uzbekistan	1.70	1.54	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.47	1.50	1.50	2.39	2.27	2.26	2.26	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.66
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.54	0.50	0.45	1.29	1.19	0.90	1.02	0.74	0.64	0.45	0.46	0.01	1.78	-0.19	-28.88
Canada	4.90	6.65	6.14	6.14	1.51	1.44	1.43	1.43	7.41	9.60	8.78	8.78	0.00	0.00	-0.82	-8.54
Indonesia	2.03	2.10	2.14	2.14	1.20	1.18	1.21	1.21	2.44	2.49	2.60	2.60	0.00	0.00	0.11	4.42
Pakistan	3.27	3.12	3.46	3.46	0.97	1.01	1.13	1.13	3.17	3.15	3.91	3.91	0.00	0.00	0.76	24.18
Eastern Europe	2.51	2.52	3.04	3.08	1.47	1.60	1.76	1.69	3.69	4.01	5.35	5.21	-0.13	-2.51	1.20	29.90
Poland	0.35	0.37	0.61	0.61	1.70	2.04	2.25	2.25	0.59	0.76	1.36	1.36	0.00	0.00	0.61	80.03
Romania	0.67	0.65	0.79	0.79	1.18	1.33	1.34	1.34	0.79	0.86	1.06	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.20	22.79
Hungary	0.43	0.45	0.49	0.53	1.74	1.60	1.73	1.42	0.75	0.72	0.85	0.76	-0.10	-11.18	0.04	5.15
Turkey	1.22	1.21	1.41	1.41	1.36	1.39	1.47	1.47	1.66	1.68	2.08	2.08	0.00	0.00	0.41	24.15
Philippines	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.36	0.53	0.49	0.49	1.84	1.61	1.59	0.66	0.86	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-8.41
Others	13.33	14.08	15.04	15.03	0.88	0.84	0.89	0.89	11.74	11.89	13.33	13.35	0.02	0.17	1.47	12.36

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

TABLE 12

Soybean Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	1995/96 Proj.		1994/95 Apr.		1993/94 May		1995/96 Proj.		1994/95 Apr.		1993/94 May		1995/96 Proj.		1994/95 Apr.	
	Prel.	1994/95	Prel.	1994/95	Prel.	1994/95	Prel.	1994/95	Prel.	1994/95	Prel.	1994/95	Metric tons per hectare	MMT	Percent	MMT
Million hectares																
World	60.31	62.78	62.42	62.18	1.95	2.19	1.97	1.99	117.50	137.44	123.21	123.81	0.61	0.49	-13.63	-9.92
United States	23.21	24.63	24.94	24.94	2.19	2.78	2.35	2.35	50.92	68.49	58.56	58.56	0.00	0.00	-9.93	-14.50
Total Foreign	37.10	38.15	37.49	37.24	1.79	1.81	1.72	1.75	66.58	68.95	64.64	65.25	0.61	0.94	-3.70	-5.36
Major Exporters	17.89	18.48	17.80	17.90	3.40	2.21	2.10	2.12	38.90	40.75	37.30	37.90	0.60	1.61	-2.85	-6.99
Brazil	11.44	11.68	11.00	11.00	2.16	2.22	2.09	2.09	24.70	25.90	23.00	23.00	0.00	0.00	-2.90	-11.20
Argentina	5.40	5.70	5.70	5.80	2.30	2.22	2.16	2.17	12.40	12.65	12.30	12.60	0.30	2.44	-0.05	-0.40
Paraguay	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.71	2.00	1.82	2.09	1.80	2.20	2.00	2.30	0.30	15.00	0.10	4.55
Other Foreign	19.21	19.67	19.69	19.34	1.44	1.43	1.39	1.41	27.68	28.20	27.34	27.35	0.01	0.03	-0.85	-3.01
China	9.45	10.00	9.25	8.90	1.62	1.60	1.51	1.57	15.31	16.00	14.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	-2.00	-12.50
India	4.25	3.95	4.81	4.81	0.94	0.84	0.93	0.93	4.00	3.30	4.47	4.47	0.00	0.00	1.17	35.45
Canada	0.72	0.82	0.82	0.82	2.57	2.75	2.78	2.78	1.85	2.25	2.28	2.28	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.29
Indonesia	1.41	1.47	1.50	1.50	1.11	1.09	1.13	1.13	1.57	1.60	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.10	6.25
Eastern Europe	0.20	0.16	0.18	0.18	1.33	1.57	1.69	1.71	0.26	0.26	0.30	0.31	0.01	1.67	0.05	18.68
European Union	0.28	0.35	0.30	0.31	2.85	2.94	3.24	3.09	0.81	1.03	0.96	0.96	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-7.08
FSU-12	0.75	0.70	0.73	0.73	0.86	0.79	0.74	0.74	0.65	0.56	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-2.88
Russia	0.63	0.58	0.60	0.60	0.79	0.73	0.67	0.67	0.50	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-4.99
Ukraine	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	1.25	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.24	0.29	0.14	0.14	2.09	1.82	1.99	1.99	0.50	0.53	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	-0.25	-48.57
Thailand	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.40	1.36	1.29	1.29	0.48	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-6.25
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.18	1.18	1.21	1.21	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.25
Japan	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.07	1.16	1.62	1.72	1.72	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.02	20.20
Bolivia	0.27	0.30	0.33	0.33	1.93	1.83	1.91	1.91	0.52	0.55	0.62	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.07	12.73
Rep. of Korea	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	1.45	1.26	1.57	1.57	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.16	-0.02	-11.11	0.01	3.90
Colombia	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	2.05	1.92	2.00	2.00	0.12	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-31.37
Others	0.69	0.69	0.74	0.74	1.37	1.29	1.32	1.32	0.94	0.90	0.97	1.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	11.27

TABLE 13
Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	1993/94		1994/95		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.
	1993/94	1994/95	Apr.	May	1993/94	1994/95	Apr.	May	1993/94	1994/95	Apr.	May	From last month	From last year		
Million hectares																
World	30.63	32.05	35.32	35.24	0.97	1.03	0.97	0.97	29.66	32.99	34.35	34.06	-0.29	-0.85	1.08	3.26
United States	5.17	5.39	6.47	6.48	1.11	1.28	0.97	0.96	5.75	6.90	6.28	6.21	-0.07	-1.10	-0.69	-9.93
Total Foreign	25.46	26.66	28.85	28.76	0.94	0.98	0.97	0.97	23.91	26.09	28.07	27.85	-0.22	-0.79	1.76	6.75
China	5.00	5.53	5.50	5.50	1.33	1.39	1.45	1.45	6.66	7.70	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	3.84
FSU-12	2.90	2.71	2.62	2.57	1.28	1.28	1.23	1.26	3.70	3.46	3.24	3.25	0.01	0.25	-0.21	-6.10
Uzbekistan	1.70	1.54	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.47	1.50	1.50	2.38	2.27	2.25	2.25	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.66
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.54	0.50	0.45	1.29	1.19	0.90	1.02	0.74	0.64	0.45	0.46	0.01	1.78	-0.19	-28.88
India	7.44	7.70	8.40	8.40	0.54	0.60	0.56	0.56	4.05	4.62	4.70	4.70	0.00	0.00	0.08	1.82
Pakistan	2.81	2.65	3.00	3.00	0.98	1.03	1.16	1.16	2.74	2.72	3.48	3.48	0.00	0.00	0.76	27.99
Brazil	1.09	1.22	1.16	1.14	0.70	0.79	0.69	0.63	0.76	0.96	0.80	0.72	-0.08	-10.06	-0.25	-25.52
Turkey	0.57	0.58	0.74	0.74	1.46	1.60	1.68	1.68	0.83	0.93	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.32	34.41
African Franc Zone	1.25	1.45	1.63	1.63	0.70	0.68	0.71	0.70	0.88	0.99	1.17	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.16	15.91
Australia	0.26	0.22	0.29	0.29	1.77	2.14	1.88	1.88	0.47	0.47	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.08	16.03
Egypt	0.37	0.30	0.31	0.31	1.85	1.74	1.28	1.48	0.69	0.53	0.39	0.45	0.06	15.38	-0.08	-14.77
Argentina	0.48	0.70	0.90	0.90	1.01	0.86	0.94	0.77	0.49	0.60	0.85	0.69	-0.16	-18.35	0.09	15.28
Paraguay	0.37	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.54	0.75	0.67	0.63	0.20	0.24	0.20	0.19	-0.01	-5.50	-0.05	-20.92
Greece	0.35	0.38	0.44	0.44	1.55	1.66	1.50	1.50	0.54	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.52
Syria	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.33	2.05	1.99	0.46	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.84
Mexico	0.03	0.15	0.24	0.24	1.67	1.43	1.53	1.53	0.05	0.21	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.16	77.03
Colombia	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.12	1.16	1.15	1.17	1.17	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.04	43.62
Sudan	0.11	0.17	0.24	0.22	0.99	1.16	1.15	1.13	0.11	0.20	0.28	0.25	-0.03	-10.11	0.05	23.88
Others	9.60	10.00	11.16	11.16	0.55	0.59	0.57	0.57	5.25	5.95	6.32	6.32	0.00	0.00	0.36	6.12

TABLE 14

Peanut Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production			
	1993/94		1994/95	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		
	May	May	Apr.	1993/94	1994/95	Apr.	May	1993/94	1994/95	Apr.	May	From last month	From last year
Million hectares													
World	19.47	20.22	20.01	20.03	1.23	1.32	1.30	1.30	23.99	26.62	25.94	25.99	0.06
United States	0.68	0.66	0.61	0.61	2.25	2.94	2.56	2.56	1.54	1.93	1.57	1.57	0.00
Total Foreign	18.78	19.57	19.39	19.42	1.20	1.26	1.26	1.26	22.45	24.69	24.37	24.42	0.06
Metric tons per hectare													
China	3.38	3.78	3.76	3.76	2.49	2.56	2.71	2.71	8.42	9.68	10.20	10.20	0.00
India	8.38	8.50	8.30	8.30	0.93	1.01	0.89	0.89	7.76	8.56	7.40	7.40	0.00
Indonesia	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.62	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.00
Senegal	0.78	0.93	0.89	0.89	0.80	0.77	0.91	0.91	0.62	0.72	0.81	0.81	0.00
Burma	0.47	0.49	0.46	0.46	0.83	0.83	0.90	0.90	1.08	0.39	0.45	0.50	0.00
Sudan	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.71	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.00
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00
Argentina	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.20	1.61	1.75	1.74	1.75	0.21	0.28	0.30	0.35	0.06
Nigeria	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00
Vietnam	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.36	1.36	1.25	1.25	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.14	1.71	0.98	1.48	1.48	0.19	0.11	0.20	0.20	0.00
Thailand	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.32	1.32	1.31	1.31	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00
Burkina Faso	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00
Brazil	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00
Mexico	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	1.28	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.00
Gambia	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.16	1.11	1.22	1.22	0.11	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.01
Others	1.93	1.97	2.02	2.01	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.81	1.58	1.59	1.63	1.63	0.06

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TABLE 15

Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production			
	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	1993/94	1994/95	Apr.	May	1993/94	1994/95	Apr.	May	1993/94	1994/95	Apr.	May	
	Million metric tons												
World	18.14	19.57	20.93	21.20	1.14	1.21	1.24	1.22	20.76	23.61	25.86	25.91	
United States	1.01	1.39	1.36	1.36	1.16	1.58	1.33	1.33	1.17	2.19	1.82	1.82	
Total Foreign	17.13	18.19	19.57	19.84	1.14	1.18	1.23	1.21	19.59	21.42	24.04	24.10	
	Metric tons per hectare												
FSU-12	5.02	5.20	6.44	6.56	1.06	0.85	1.13	1.12	5.31	4.44	7.28	7.37	
Russia	2.92	3.11	4.10	4.10	0.95	0.82	1.02	1.02	2.77	2.55	4.20	4.20	
Ukraine	1.64	1.65	1.90	2.00	1.34	0.97	1.47	1.43	2.20	1.60	2.80	2.85	
Argentina	2.07	2.80	3.10	3.20	1.86	2.11	1.77	1.75	3.85	5.90	5.50	5.60	
European Union	2.87	2.86	2.38	2.38	1.22	1.41	1.41	1.41	3.51	4.03	3.35	3.35	
France	0.82	1.03	0.98	0.98	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.64	2.05	1.95	1.95	
Spain	1.70	1.24	1.00	1.00	0.71	0.79	0.59	0.59	1.22	0.98	0.59	0.59	
Italy	0.12	0.22	0.22	0.22	2.21	2.27	2.27	2.27	0.26	0.49	0.50	0.50	
Eastern Europe	1.70	1.69	1.88	1.92	1.37	1.41	1.51	1.41	2.34	2.39	2.84	2.70	
Hungary	0.39	0.41	0.45	0.49	1.79	1.61	1.78	1.43	0.70	0.67	0.80	0.70	
Romania	0.59	0.58	0.71	0.71	1.18	1.32	1.33	1.33	0.70	0.77	0.95	0.95	
Yugoslavia	0.20	0.16	0.17	0.17	1.95	1.93	1.97	1.74	0.39	0.31	0.34	0.30	
Bulgaria	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.94	1.13	1.33	1.33	0.44	0.55	0.65	0.65	
Czech Republic	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	2.50	2.38	1.79	1.79	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	
China	0.72	0.80	0.78	0.78	1.77	1.88	1.81	1.81	1.28	1.50	1.40	1.40	
India	2.68	2.70	2.75	2.75	0.52	0.47	0.55	0.55	1.40	1.27	1.50	1.50	
Turkey	0.58	0.55	0.60	0.60	1.21	1.09	1.17	1.17	0.70	0.60	0.70	0.70	
Rep. of South Africa	0.38	0.54	0.58	0.58	1.02	0.83	1.04	1.04	0.39	0.45	0.60	0.60	
Australia	0.11	0.14	0.10	0.10	1.18	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.10	
Burma	0.11	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.73	0.60	0.73	0.73	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.11	
Others	0.89	0.73	0.83	0.83	0.69	0.83	0.80	0.81	0.61	0.60	0.66	0.67	

TABLE 16

Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	From last month	From last year
	1993/94	1994/95	Apr.	May	1993/94	1994/95	Apr.	May	1993/94	1994/95	Apr.	May
Million hectares												
World	20.02	23.00	24.70	24.65	1.34	1.34	1.42	1.42	26.76	30.84	35.17	35.09
United States	0.08	0.14	0.17	0.17	1.51	1.49	1.44	1.44	0.12	0.21	0.25	0.25
Total Foreign	19.94	22.86	24.52	24.48	1.34	1.34	1.42	1.42	26.64	30.64	34.92	34.84
Metric tons per hectare												
India	6.30	6.45	6.50	6.50	0.86	0.98	1.00	1.00	5.39	6.29	6.50	6.50
China	5.30	5.78	7.40	7.40	1.31	1.30	1.32	1.32	6.94	7.49	9.80	9.80
Canada	4.10	5.76	5.28	5.28	1.34	1.26	1.22	1.22	5.48	7.23	6.44	6.44
European Union	2.42	2.79	2.88	2.84	2.73	2.54	2.95	2.96	6.59	7.10	8.49	8.41
France	0.57	0.71	0.85	0.85	2.74	2.55	3.20	3.20	1.55	1.80	2.70	2.70
Germany	1.01	1.06	0.99	0.99	2.83	2.74	3.18	3.18	2.85	2.90	3.13	3.13
United Kingdom	0.37	0.50	0.45	0.45	3.04	2.61	2.99	2.99	1.14	1.30	1.33	1.33
Denmark	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	2.54	2.53	2.53	2.53	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.43
Sweden	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.11	2.17	1.66	2.00	2.05	0.31	0.21	0.30	0.22
Eastern Europe	0.59	0.65	0.97	0.97	1.82	2.10	2.26	2.26	1.08	1.36	2.20	2.20
Poland	0.35	0.37	0.61	0.61	1.70	2.04	2.25	2.25	0.59	0.76	1.36	1.36
Czech Republic	0.17	0.19	0.25	0.25	2.26	2.37	2.43	2.43	0.38	0.45	0.61	0.61
Australia	0.17	0.34	0.41	0.41	1.76	0.90	1.59	1.59	0.31	0.31	0.65	0.65
FSU-12	0.29	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.92	0.86	0.83	0.83	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28
Russia	0.11	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.85	0.83	0.71	0.71	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.10
Pakistan	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00
Others	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.14	1.13	1.14	1.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12

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TABLE 17
Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	May	From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	Apr.	May	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
Million metric tons								
COPRA								
World	4.97	5.38	5.05	5.05	0.00	0.00	-0.34	-6.23
Philippines	1.94	2.60	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-19.23
Indonesia	1.47	1.24	1.31	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.07	5.67
India	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	8.33
Mexico	0.22	0.18	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.05	25.71
Sri Lanka	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.05
Others	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.72
PALM KERNEL								
World	4.25	4.53	4.66	4.66	0.00	0.00	0.12	2.71
Malaysia	2.18	2.37	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.31
Indonesia	1.03	1.10	1.18	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.07	6.82
Nigeria	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-3.57
Cote d'Ivoire	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
Colombia	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.70
Thailand	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.02	21.13
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.33
PALM OIL								
World	13.64	14.68	15.26	15.26	0.00	0.00	0.59	3.99
Malaysia	7.10	7.77	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	2.95
Indonesia	3.90	4.20	4.45	4.45	0.00	0.00	0.25	5.95
Nigeria	0.60	0.60	0.59	0.59	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.67
Cote d'Ivoire	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.01	4.90
Colombia	0.33	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.03	6.76
Thailand	0.27	0.30	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.07	23.33
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90
Ecuador	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.67

TABLE 18

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area	Production						Change In Production		
		1995/96 Proj.			1995/96 Proj.			From Last Month		
		Prel.	1994/95 Apr.	May	Prel.	1994/95 Apr.	May	M'Bales	Percent	M'Bales
Million hectares										
		Kilograms per hectare						Million 480 lb. bales		
World	30.71	32.12	35.39	35.31	544	581	547	545	76.70	85.67
United States	5.17	5.39	6.47	6.48	679	794	603	602	16.13	19.66
Total Foreign	25.53	26.73	28.92	28.83	516	538	534	533	60.56	66.01
Major Exporters	15.21	15.86	16.70	16.61	647	665	676	675	45.17	48.43
China	5.00	5.53	5.50	5.50	749	784	819	819	17.20	19.90
Pakistan	2.81	2.65	3.00	3.00	488	514	581	581	6.28	6.25
Sudan	0.11	0.17	0.24	0.22	428	501	499	485	0.22	0.40
Turkey	0.57	0.58	0.74	0.74	1060	1080	1130	1130	2.77	2.89
FSU-12	2.90	2.71	2.62	2.57	703	706	686	699	9.38	8.78
Uzbekistan	1.70	1.54	1.50	1.50	779	818	833	833	6.07	5.78
Turkmenistan	0.58	0.54	0.50	0.45	696	648	501	556	1.85	1.61
Other	0.63	0.63	0.62	0.62	506	482	479	479	1.46	1.39
Egypt	0.37	0.30	0.31	0.31	1117	880	770	770	1.91	1.23
African Franc Zone	1.25	1.45	1.63	1.63	422	398	414	408	2.42	2.65
Southern Hemisphere	2.20	2.46	2.65	2.63	495	561	517	498	5.00	6.34
Argentina	0.48	0.70	0.90	0.90	489	500	460	435	1.08	1.61
Australia	0.26	0.22	0.29	0.29	1246	1509	1305	1305	1.51	1.54
Brazil	1.09	1.22	1.16	1.14	373	451	394	372	1.86	2.53
Paraguay	0.37	0.32	0.30	0.30	324	453	399	374	0.55	0.67
Major Importers	0.43	0.47	0.52	0.52	885	952	865	865	1.74	2.06
Other Foreign	9.90	10.40	11.70	11.70	300	325	316	316	13.65	15.52
India	7.44	7.70	8.40	8.40	278	306	283	283	9.49	10.81
Others	2.46	2.70	3.30	3.30	369	379	402	402	4.16	4.71

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 14-year record of the difference between the May projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the May projection and the final estimate have averaged 15.1 million tons (2.9 percent) and ranged from -25.1 to 27.1 million tons. The May projection has been below the final 8 times and above the final 7 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1995/96 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below Final	Above Final
	Average	Average	Difference			
WHEAT	Percent	--- Million metric tons ---				Number of years 2/
World	2.9	15.1	-25.1	27.1	8	7
U.S.	4.6	2.8	-5.2	9.8	6	9
Foreign	3.0	13.4	-23.9	26.1	8	7
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	3.6	28.0	-31.9	75.3	7	8
U.S.	14.0	27.6	-36.0	70.3	7	8
Foreign	2.4	13.4	-26.4	28.1	4	11
RICE (Milled)						
World	2.5	8.0	-21.8	11.4	11	4
U.S.	6.6	0.3	-1.0	0.5	8	7
Foreign	2.5	8.0	-22.0	11.2	11	4
SOYBEANS						
World	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
U.S.	8.8	4.6	-12.5	12.0	8	7
Foreign	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
COTTON		--- Million 480-lb. bales ---				
World	5.3	4.3	-13.7	11.4	8	7
U.S.	10.5	1.5	-2.8	3.1	7	8
Foreign	5.6	3.8	-12.2	10.5	8	7
UNITED STATES		----- Million bushels -----				
<i>CORN</i>	14.8	955	-1378	2,379	6	9
<i>SORGHUM</i>	16.3	115	-228	171	8	7
<i>BARLEY</i>	10.9	44	-73	206	7	8
<i>OATS</i>	19.4	57	-77	231	4	11

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82–1994/95 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 15 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

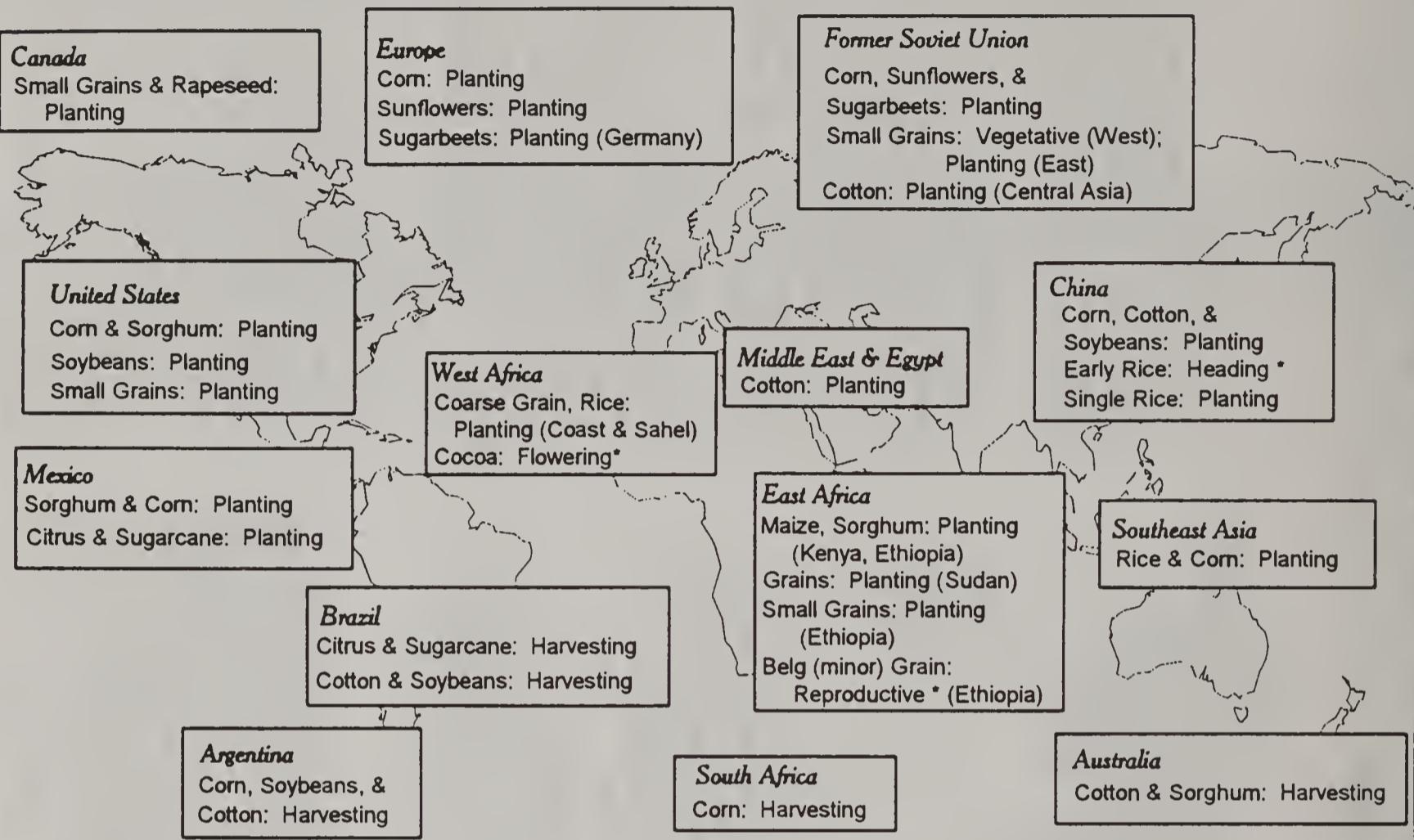
May 10, 1996



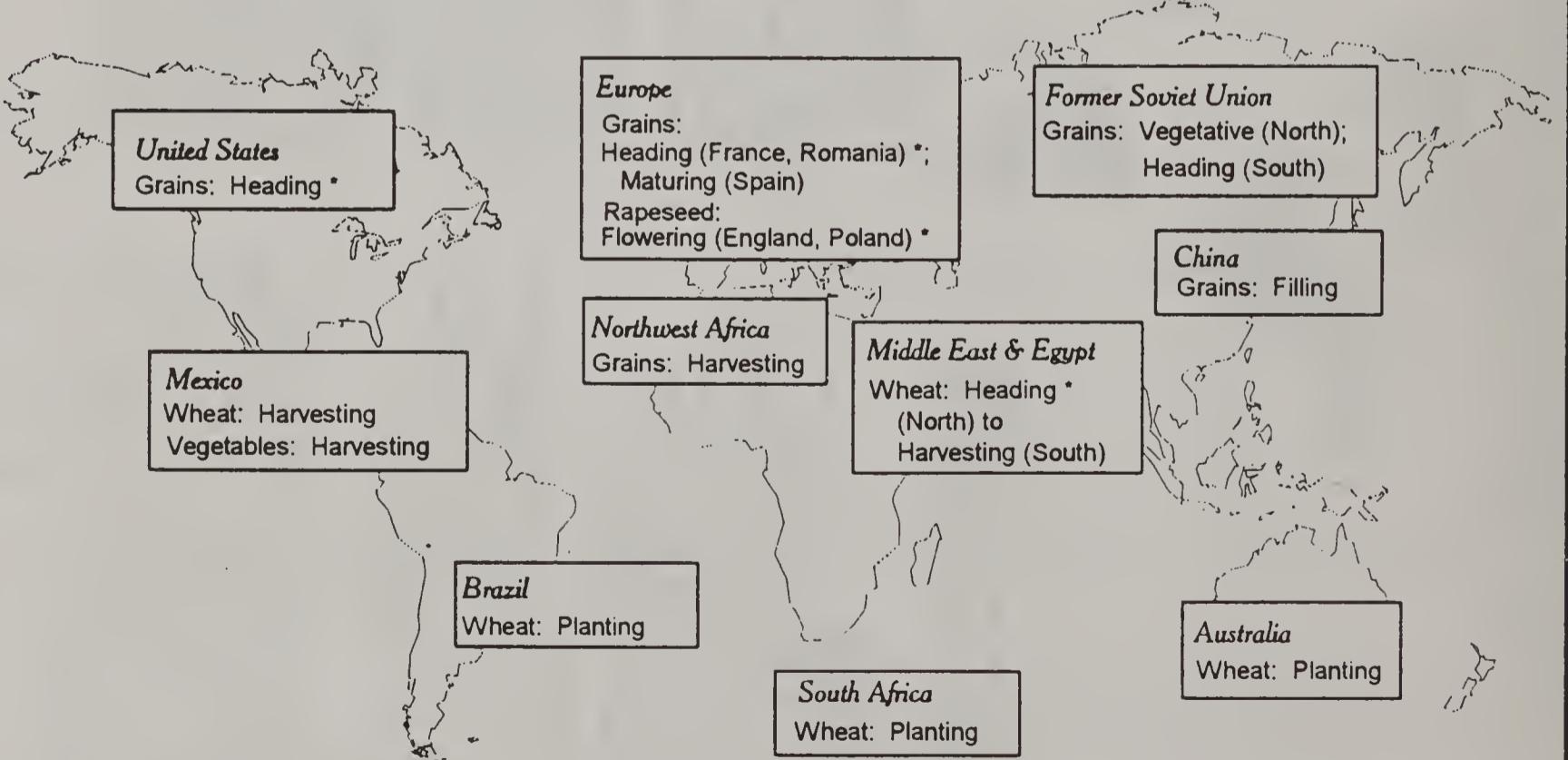
MAP 2

May normal crop calendar

Summer crops



Winter crops

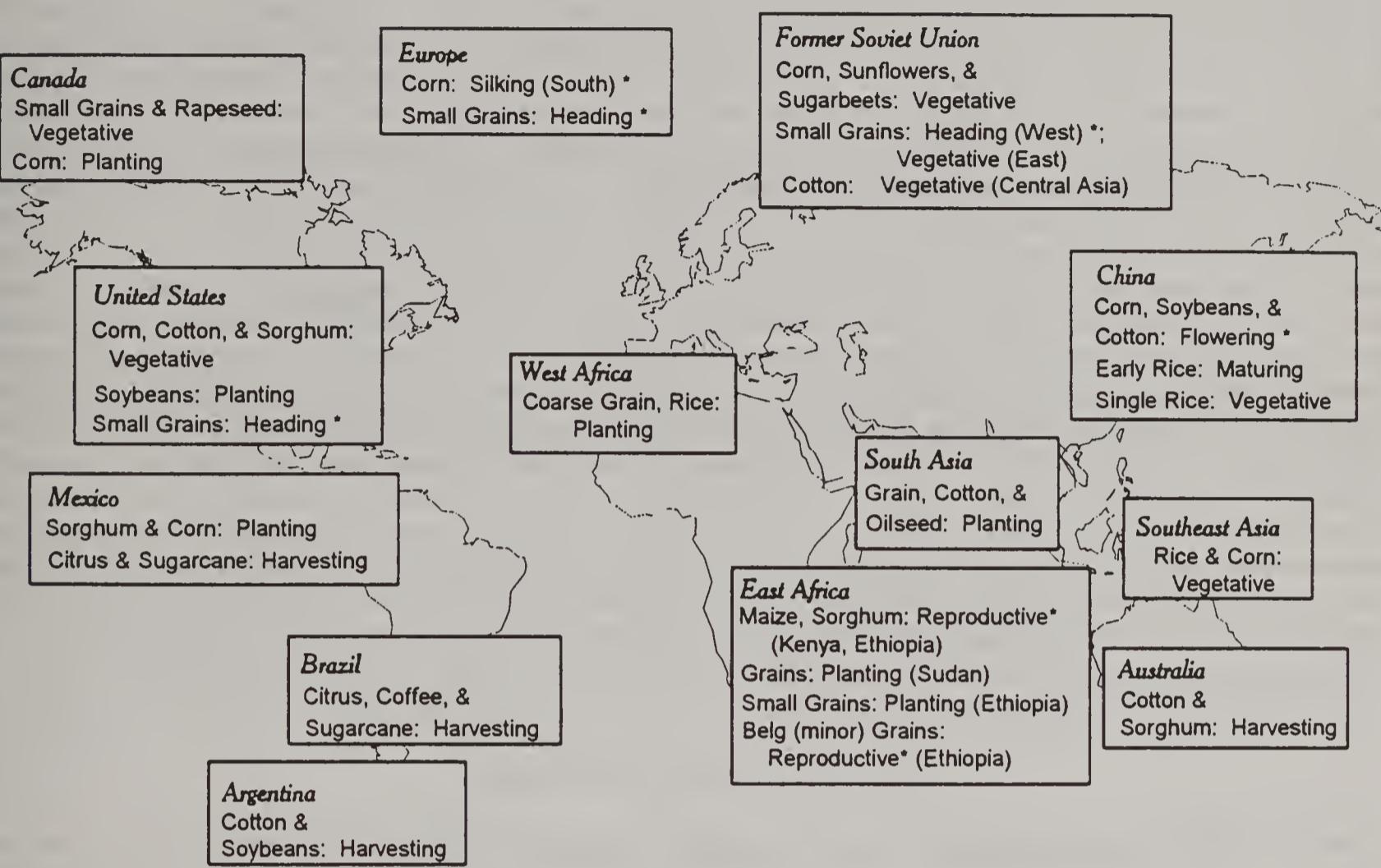


* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

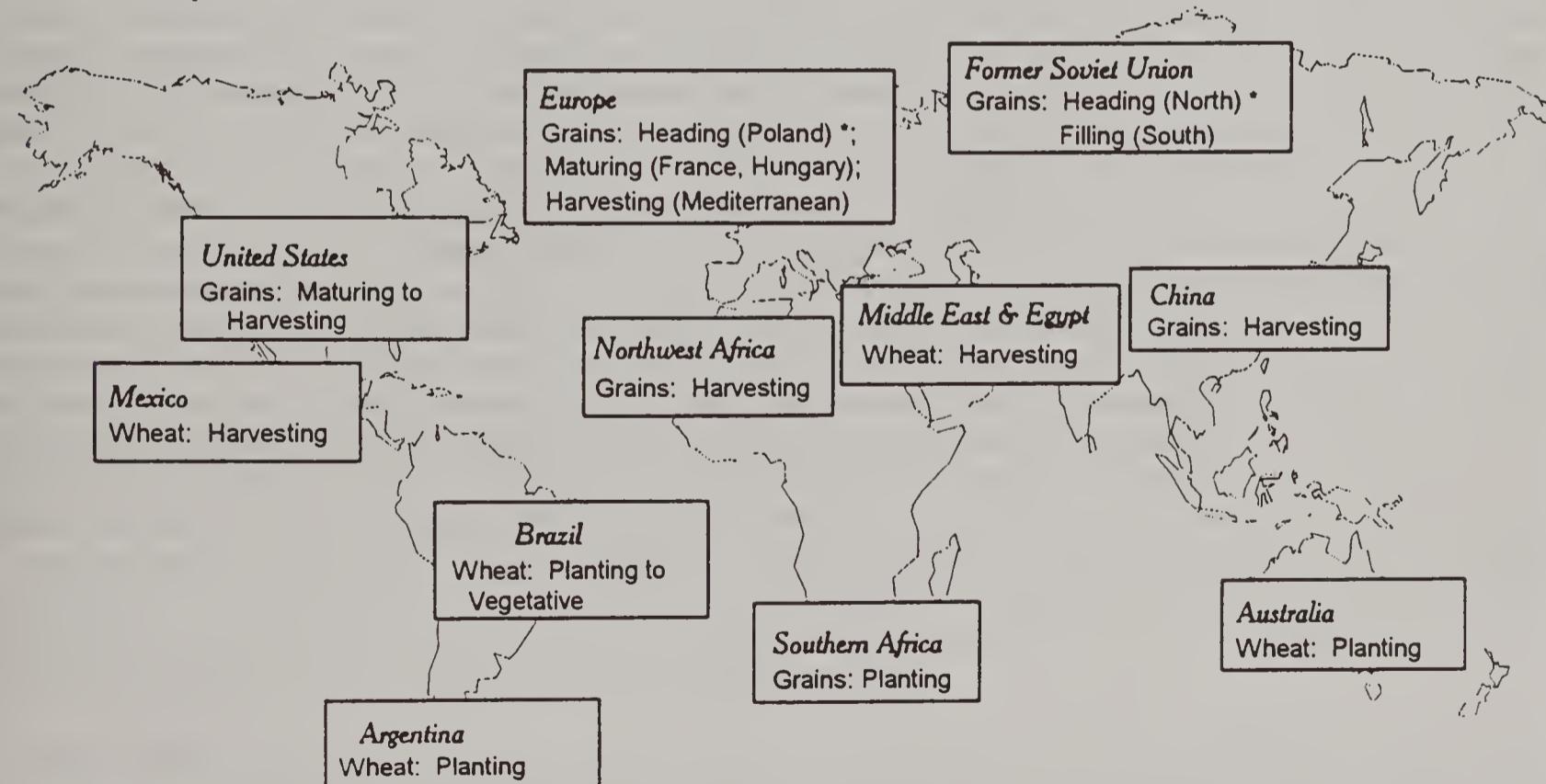
JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY (NOAA/USDA)

June normal crop calendar

Summer crops



Winter crops



* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

WEATHER BRIEFS

China: Moisture Mostly Favorable

During March 1996, rainfall averaged above normal across most of China. The lower Yangtze Valley and southwest China received 200 to 400 percent of normal March rainfall. During the first week of April, rain covered southeastern China, while drier weather aided summer crop planting across central China. Light to moderate rain covered the Sichuan Basin, aiding vegetative winter wheat and germinating summer crops. Variable light rain fell across the northwest and northeast, increasing soil moisture for spring wheat planting. Mostly dry weather prevailed across the North China Plain. During April 7 - 13, rain continued across southeastern China, while cooler weather slowed spring grain planting in the north. Mostly dry weather aided early summer crop planting across the North China Plain. Light rain fell across the northwestern spring wheat areas. This rain increased topsoil moisture for planting, which was slowed by continued cool weather. During April 14 - 20, seasonably warmer weather and light to moderate rain spurred spring wheat planting across Manchuria. Across the North China Plain, dry weather favored summer crop planting as winter wheat began to enter the reproductive stage. Widespread rain continued in the south, with the heavier rain being confined to Guangxi and Guandong. Much drier weather prevailed across southern China during April 21 - 27. This drier weather eased excessive wetness in Guangxi and Guandong and favored vegetative early-season rice. Light to moderate rain covered the southern wheat areas, aiding vegetative to reproductive winter wheat. From April 28 through May 4, widespread rain covered most of China, benefiting wheat and summer crops. Moderate rain returned to central and southern China, boosting moisture supplies for rice. Colder than normal weather in the north in early April slowed spring grain planting. However, by mid-month, warmer weather prevailed. The rainy weather in the south held temperatures to below normal levels during much of the month.

Europe: Rain Benefits Winter Grains

In March 1996, unseasonably cold weather prevailed over most of Europe, with near- to above-normal temperatures confined to western France and parts of the Iberian Peninsula. The cold weather slowed winter crop development in the north and maintained snow cover in the east later than usual. Below-normal precipitation fell over most of Europe in March. Well-below-normal moisture fell from northern France eastward through northern Germany, continuing the winter's below-normal precipitation pattern in these areas. March's drier weather was welcomed in Spain and Portugal, following excessive wetness in some areas during the winter months. During April 1 - 20, dry and cold weather continued across northern Europe. This weather slowed winter grain development and spring grain emergence, especially in northern France, Germany, and Poland. During this period, warm and moist weather in Spain and Italy favored winter grain development and condition, and boosted spring grain planting and emergence. In southeastern Europe, cold, wet weather dominated the region and was particularly extreme during April 14 - 20. This cold weather slowed winter grain growth and development. During April 21 through May 4, warmer weather reached southeast Europe and boosted soil temperatures, which favored spring planting and promoted winter grain development. During April 28 through May 4, scattered showers and cool weather prevailed over England, northern France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Germany. This timely rain benefited winter grains in the jointing stage and recently-sown spring crops. Soil moisture reserves were unfavorably low in these areas due to below normal winter precipitation. Timely rains will be needed in upcoming weeks in these countries to ensure favorable yield prospects.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

CHILE: DRIED PRUNE PRODUCTION FORECAST DOWN

Chile's 1995/96 dried prune pack (harvested and dried in early-1996) is forecast at 16,500 tons, down 2 percent from last year's bumper outturn. Nearly ideal weather during the 1994/95 growing season resulted in a large pack of excellent quality. In contrast, output for 1995/96 is forecast down slightly because cold weather during part of the bloom period reduced yields. The quality of the pack was not compromised and is being reported as good-to-excellent.

The area planted to plum trees increased slightly in 1995/96, to 2,850 hectares. Annual dried prune packs for the next five-to-eight years are projected to total approximately 20,000 tons as newly-planted trees mature.

GHANA: COCOA PRODUCTION FORECAST REVISED UPWARD

Ghana's 1995/96 cocoa crop is forecast at 395,000 tons, up 11 percent or 40,000 tons from the forecast released in March 1996 (WAP 3-96), according to the U.S. agricultural attache reporting from Lagos. If realized, the revised estimate for Ghana would be the largest outturn since 1975/76 when 400,342 tons of cocoa were produced. The increase is attributed to excellent weather, particularly ample and timely rainfall.

NEW ZEALAND: KIWIFRUIT PRODUCTION ESTIMATE REVISED UPWARD

The U.S. agricultural attache in Wellington has revised the April estimate (WAP 4-96) for New Zealand's 1995/96 kiwifruit crop upward 17 percent, to 252,000 tons. Despite a slight downturn in area, packinghouses received a much higher volume than initially projected mainly because of ideal weather throughout the growing season.

POLAND: CROP PROSPECTS DETERIORATE DUE TO INCLEMENT WEATHER

According to a recent statement by Poland's Minister of Agriculture, major losses of rapeseed and winter barley were sustained as a result of severe weather during the winter months. Additional concern is developing because of the nearly one-month delay in spring crop sowing and general low levels of soil moisture. Although winter crops were well developed and winter hardened at the beginning of the winter season, significant damage was caused by the long period of very low temperatures and almost no snow cover during January.

In an end-of-March sampling of the 1.8 million hectares of wheat planted last fall, the Main Statistical Office (GUS) found on average 31 percent less live plants compared to a year ago. Estimates are that 2 to 5 percent of the wheat area will have to be plowed under and replanted to a spring crop. Also, for the 2.4 million hectares of winter rye, the plant population was found to be 24 percent below a year ago. However, in the case of rye, few fields will need to be plowed under. Winter barley, sown only on 0.2 million hectares, needs to be replanted on 10 to 30 percent of the fields as plant density was reduced on average by 35 percent. For triticale planted on 0.6 million hectares, replanting is projected for 5 to 10 percent of the area.

Winter rapeseed was most severely affected by the harsh winter conditions. Sowings on 486,000 hectares showed very extensive losses due to winterkill. When compared to a year ago, plant density is down 47 percent. This suggests that 10 to 50 percent of fields will need to be replanted, depending on the region. Overall, at least 30 percent of the rapeseed sowings were lost and will be reseeded to an alternate crop. In some cases, farmers may replant with a spring rapeseed variety.

Spring sowing, which in some western provinces started in the first third of April, is delayed about three weeks this year. The delay has made the sowing of oats an economically risky proposition, and overall area is reduced sharply. Some winter grain losses will be offset by larger spring wheat and barley sowings (the availability of grain seed for sowing is up 30 percent this year), but the delay in spring field work and planting

operations will result in lower yield potential for the crop and increased vulnerability to unfavorable weather, particularly summer moisture stress. Although, spring rapeseed sowing will not offset the losses of winter rapeseed, officials announced that the availability of planting seeds of spring varieties will allow for around 100,000 hectares to be planted. Also, more feed pulses will be planted this year.

UNITED STATES: CROP CONDITION AND PROGRESS

April began with continued dry conditions in the southern Great Plains wheat region. Rain and snow fell across central Texas, but missed the Texas High Plains, where below-freezing temperatures lowered wheat condition. Cool weather and dry soil conditions left wheat progress in Kansas behind normal. Wheat broke dormancy across the middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and revealed previous freeze damage. Cool, wet weather over the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys limited field activity. In the Great Lakes region and the Northern States, planting of spring grains was delayed as producers waited for snowmelt and higher soil temperatures. In early-April, farmers in the Southeast were unable to enter wet fields, leaving crop development and planting progress behind schedule. In the Corn Belt, winter wheat condition declined as a result of temperature fluctuations.

The middle of April brought continued drought to the Texas High Plains and warm, windy weather in the Southwest and central Great Plains, depleting soil moisture supplies. Beneficial rains fell over parts of Kansas, but more rain was needed. Snowmelt in the Red River Valley triggered flooding and pushed fieldwork and small grain seeding behind schedule. Heavy rains and thunderstorms over the Delta States slowed spring planting. Wheat heading started in mid-April, slightly behind schedule due to cool weather. On April 15, a freeze extended into the Texas High Plains and further stressed the drought-stricken wheat. The storm system brought scattered rain to parts of Kansas but did little to revive wheat fields that were damaged by high winds, dust, and low temperatures. In the central Great Plains, wheat was beginning to grow, but the wheat stands were thin. By mid-April, wheat in the Ohio Valley was beginning to joint. Across the Midwest, low soil temperatures caused some producers to wait for warmer weather before seeding. Wet fields and below-normal temperatures slowed cotton planting in the Southeastern States.

Later in the month, rain showers brought pre-planting moisture to the Corn Belt. The effects of winterkill in the middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys were observed as warmer weather stimulated growth. Some wheat fields in the central States with severe winterkill and wind damage were abandoned. Freezing temperatures at mid-month threatened wheat that was jointing in the central Great Plains. Cool weather left wheat headed behind normal in the southeastern States.

By the end of April, rain fell over the central Great Plains and extended to the eastern Corn Belt, but missed the critically dry wheat region in the southern Great Plains. High winds caused soil erosion and blew out borderline wheat fields in the central Great Plains. Reports of poor wheat fields being tilled continued as producers contemplated their options. The continued lack of soil moisture in the southern Great Plains stressed small grain fields. Windy weather in the Dakotas helped dry saturated fields, but planting was delayed for many small grains. Across the Southwest, small grains rapidly turned color due to high temperatures. Rain over the Corn Belt brought pre-planting moisture for row crops but left fields saturated, slowing planting progress. Warm weather at month's end caused wheat to green and develop. Wheat fields in the Corn Belt with severe winterkill were tilled and replanted to corn. Corn planting progress surged at the end of April over most of the Corn Belt despite some wet fields and low soil temperatures. Cotton planting was behind normal in the Delta and southeastern States, where some producers chose to plant other row crops first. Excessive rain and low soil temperatures slowed cotton planting in the Delta. Cotton producers in the Texas High Plains prepared fields and applied pre-planting herbicides.

UNITED STATES: CROP CONDITION AND PROGRESS

The U.S. National Agriculture Statistics Service released the following crop progress report for the week ending May 5, 1996.

U.S. CROP PROGRESS

	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>
WINTER WHEAT: % headed	24	32	31
SPRING WHEAT: % planted	22	23	52
SPRING WHEAT: % emerged	3	NA	NA
BARLEY: % planted	25	30	53
BARLEY: % emerged	8	NA	NA
OATS: % planted	51	42	59
OATS: % emerged	20	NA	NA
CORN: % planted	41	17	31
COTTON: % planted	33	36	37
SOYBEANS: % planted	4	NA	NA
SORGHUM: % planted	23	22	23
RICE: % planted	62	64	56
RICE: % emerged	41	49	35
PEANUTS: % planted	27	32	31

U.S. CROP CONDITIONS

	<u>WINTER WHEAT</u> <u>PERCENT</u>	
	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>
EXCELLENT	4	11
GOOD	22	47
FAIR	26	26
POOR	26	11
VERY POOR	22	5

FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

In April, weather favored crop development over most of the former Soviet Union west of the Urals. Above-normal precipitation fell over central and eastern Ukraine and parts of southern Russia (southern Black Soils Region and the western North Caucasus). Most of the rain fell around the middle of the month, favoring winter grains which were breaking dormancy. Below-normal precipitation fell over southern and western Ukraine, remaining areas in Russia (Central Region, Volga Vyatsk, and Volga Valley), Belarus, and the Baltics. A warming trend occurred in April, melting the unusually late snow cover. Winter grains began greening in Ukraine and southern Russia in mid-April, about one to two weeks later than usual. Spring grain planting was off to a slow start in Ukraine, Russia, and Belarus due to a late spring. Since April 20, much-above-normal temperatures spread eastward, promoting winter grain development and warming topsoils for spring grain planting. By month's end, crop progress for winter grains ranged from greening in northern areas to jointing in Ukraine, central and southern Russia, Belarus, and the Baltics. Since early-May, unusually warm and generally dry weather continued to promote winter grain development and favored spring grain planting over most of Ukraine and Russia. However, reports as of May 6 indicated spring grain planting continued to lag last year in Ukraine and was well behind last year in Russia.

In crop areas east of the Urals, spring grain planting usually begins in May. In April, unusually cold, wet weather prevailed over major spring wheat-producing areas in Kazakhstan and adjacent areas in Russia, preventing early-season fieldwork. Moisture accumulations since last fall have been below normal over most of Russia and Kazakhstan, limiting soil moisture recharge. As a result, periodic timely rains will be needed during the growing season to ensure favorable yield prospects.

FORMER USSR - WINTER WHEAT

AVERAGE DATES FOR EARLY SPRING GROWTH *



HIGHLIGHTS: APRIL 12 - MAY 10, 1996

- In April, above-normal precipitation was timely for winter wheat in central and eastern Ukraine and parts of Russia. Northern and eastern winter wheat areas received below-normal precipitation.
- A warming trend in April followed a prolonged period of unusual cold, prompting winter wheat to break dormancy 1 to 2 weeks later than usual.
- By early May, winter wheat was jointing over Ukraine, southern Russia, Belarus, and the Baltics. Spring grain planting was lagging behind last year's pace.

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION

The preliminary forecast for 1996/97 world centrifugal sugar production is 120.2 million tons (raw value), down 1 percent from the revised 1995/96 record of 121.1 million. Sugar produced from sugarcane is forecast at 83.5 million tons, down 2 percent from last year. Sugar processed from sugarbeets is forecast at 36.8 million tons, up 2 percent from last season, but 10 percent less than the record 41.1 million produced in 1990/91.

India: Sugar production for 1996/97 is projected at 14.1 million tons, down 15 percent or 2.4 million from the revised 1995/96 outturn of 16.5 million. Cane producers have become disgruntled by delayed payments for cane deliveries and mills are being squeezed between high state "advised" cane prices and the lower open market prices. In response, sugarcane growers are expected to reduce the total area in sugarcane, including area for non-centrifugal sugar and seed, 3 percent, to 3.7 million hectares.

India achieved near record sugar production in 1994/95 and a new record is anticipated in 1995/96. Sugar production is generally cyclical in India and successive record production years are rare. Sugarcane production is much more water intensive than many other crops in India. A sugarcane crop requires 10 times more water than wheat and 85 percent of India's total area in sugarcane is irrigated. Furthermore, while nitrogen fertilizer prices have increased in the international market, fertilizer prices in India are still controlled by the Government. However, farmers are unlikely to apply normal fertilizer amounts in 1996/97 primarily due to outstanding payments owed them by the mills.

European Union (EU-15): The 1996/97 sugar production forecast of 17.2 million tons is up 1 percent from the estimate for 1995/96 because of an expected 2-percent increase in the sugar yield per hectare. Partially offsetting the increase in yield is a marginal reduction in harvested area, forecast down 1 percent from last season, to 2.05 million hectares.

The German sugar industry has been significantly restructured since unification in 1990. While 81 processing facilities were in operation in 1990, by the fall of 1996 only 37 plants are expected to

process beets. Many smaller, less-efficient facilities have been closed and replaced by newly constructed, large-scale facilities. A further concentration of the northern German sugar processing sector is expected. German sugar companies anticipate stiffer competition as a result of a revision of the EU sugar market ordinance that becomes effective after 2001 and have begun to diversify their activities into other high-value, food product markets.

The French Sugarbeet Association has been actively lobbying the Government and media to promote oxygenated fuels, especially ethanol blended with gasoline. The Government has chosen Ethyl Tertion Butyl Ether (ETBE) as the oxygenated component to be blended with gasoline. According to the Government, a 15-percent blending of ETBE in gasoline would require the cultivation of 160,000 hectares of sugarbeets and 300,000 hectares of wheat to meet the demand for ethanol. Currently, French processing capacities can not produce such large quantities of ethanol.

Brazil: Sugar production for 1996/97 is forecast at a record 14.0 million tons, up 2 percent from last season. During the past 5 years, sugar output in Brazil has increased 4.8 million tons, mainly as a result of expanded use of improved varieties, an increase in cane area, and the diversion of cane from alcohol to sugar production. The total area planted to cane for sugar and ethanol production in 1996/97 is forecast at 4.5 million hectares. Sugar and ethanol production have been closely linked since the 1970's when the fuel alcohol program was created. Since then, the area in sugarcane has increased gradually to meet sugar and ethanol requirements. Effective April 2, 1996, the Government ended the policy of setting the price of fuel at the pump and announced a package of measures aimed at restructuring the country's fuel industry to adapt to free market forces. The announcement of the Government's sugar and ethanol production plan for 1996/97 has been delayed, but is expected before the end of May.

China: Sugar production in China for 1996/97 is forecast at 6.6 million tons, down 1 percent or 100,000 tons from last season. The 1996/97

forecast is based on current projections that the amount of sugar produced from cane will remain the same as last season, at 5.4 million tons, while sugar processed from beets will decline 8 percent, to 1.2 million, due to an expected 35,000 hectare decline in harvested area. These projections are based on the inability of sugarbeet mills to pay farmers in 1996 and increasing competition from more profitable grain and vegetable crops.

It is likely that China will remain a net importer of sugar because the cultivation of sugarcane and sugarbeets in eastern China is giving way to more competitive crops and urban sprawl. The area devoted to beets and cane is being shifted to more marginal land in the west and, given the Government's direction for development of the western provinces, this trend will likely continue.

Thailand: Sugar production for 1996/97 is forecast at 6.2 million tons, unchanged from last season's record level. The favorable outlook for the upcoming season is due to ample rainfall in most major cane-producing regions, only minimal flood damage to cane fields, minor pest and disease problems, expanded harvested area due to attractive prices for cane, and greater use of improved cane varieties.

Crop alternatives to sugarcane in the west central region of Thailand are fruit trees and eucalyptus; in the northeast, cassava, kenaf, upland rice, and corn compete for crop area along with sugarcane. Many sugar mills in the west and east central regions relocated to northeastern and lower north regions where millers see prospects for cane area expansion. Advance payments continue to be offered to old and new producers who want to grow cane. Mill owners also are investing in farm machinery to assist growers with land preparation, harvesting, and delivery of cane to the mills. The number of machine-harvesters increased from 80 in 1994/95 to 200 units in 1995/96, with further expansion expected during the upcoming season.

Australia: The sugar production forecast for 1996/97 is a record 5.3 million tons, 6 percent above last season's outturn primarily because of favorable weather and an increase in sugarcane area. The Australian sugar industry is in an expansionary phase, with land assigned to cane growing increasing rapidly and new growers continually entering the industry. Similarly, the sugar refining industry is undergoing a period of rapid change, with joint ventures, new

partnerships, and the upgrading of refineries. The average throughput by mills in Queensland is currently about 1.2 million tons of cane per year, compared with 500,000 tons in 1970. Mills are now able to crush about 500 tons per hour, on average, up from around 220 tons in the early 1970's. Australian sugar production is projected to reach 5.7 million tons by the 2000/01 season.

The Ord River irrigation area in the Kimberly region of Western Australia--the subject of speculation for a number of years--appears to be on target to produce about 50,000 tons of sugar in the last half of 1996. The mill has the capacity to process 560,000 tons of cane per year, yielding approximately 80,000 tons of raw sugar annually. Each year, this new region is expected to deliver approximately 50,000 tons of sugar to the domestic market in western Australia, with the remainder going to nearby markets in Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries.

Recently, the State Cabinet approved the framework for an infrastructure package that will facilitate the expansion of the sugarcane industry on the Atherton Tableland. A decision to build a mill on the Tableland will depend on the actions by the mill proponent and commitments from growers to support the mill. It is expected that a final package could be resolved by the end of May.

Mexico: Sugar production for 1996/97 is forecast at 4.6 million tons, 3 percent less than the record crop estimated for 1995/96. The sugar industry is trying to achieve higher yields by conducting research on cane varieties and assessing the suitability of imported varieties. However, this research and any attempt to expand production depends heavily upon the availability of credit. Interest rates have more than doubled since late-1994 due to the peso devaluation. The financial condition of the sugar mills worsened following the peso devaluation and the resulting economic crisis which spurred higher interest rates, a greater debt burden, and higher input costs. The Mexican Government undertook several measures to help the sugar industry remain competitive, including the implementation of a debt-relief plan to restructure overdue loans and the liberalization of sugar prices.

Cuba: Sugar production for 1996/97 is forecast at 4.2 million tons, down 7 percent from this season's revised estimate of 4.5 million. The projected downturn is a result of the extended

1995/96 harvest season which ultimately will reduce the cane supplies for the 1996/97 harvest. Additionally, the delay in completing sugarcane plantings will likely reduce the size of the 1996/97 cane crop.

South Africa: Sugar production for 1996/97 is forecast at 2.4 million tons, up 36 percent or 631,000 tons from last season. The projected increase is based on a significant improvement in the weather and an increase in harvested area. The cane harvest for the 1996/97 season, only

recently underway, appears promising following four seasons of below-average production. The crop is forecast at 22.0 million tons, up 31 percent from 1995/96. There is some concern that the milling infrastructure will be unable to handle such a big crop without delays and stoppages because, during the drought, one of the older mills in Natal Province closed down and another relocated.

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Table 20

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 2/
NORTH AMERICA				
Canada	113	171	151	140
Mexico	3,780	4,556	4,750	4,600
United States 3/ 4/	6,945	7,191	6,659	6,468
Total	10,838	11,918	11,560	11,208
SOUTH AMERICA				
Argentina	1,080	1,180	1,590	1,400
Bolivia	281	270	265	265
Brazil	9,930	12,500	13,700	14,000
Chile	490	505	598	520
Colombia	1,801	2,071	2,093	2,115
Ecuador	362	339	413	415
Guyana	257	254	287	300
Paraguay	95	95	126	110
Peru	566	667	700	700
Surinam	1	1	1	1
Uruguay	32	25	25	25
Venezuela	510	530	513	510
Total	15,405	18,437	20,311	20,361
CENTRAL AMERICA				
Belize	105	105	110	110
Costa Rica	322	331	340	350
El Salvador	319	312	317	335
Guatemala	1,118	1,333	1,385	1,450
Honduras	195	214	254	265
Nicaragua	185	250	295	300
Panama	142	135	150	150
Total	2,386	2,680	2,851	2,960
CARIBBEAN				
Barbados	51	40	60	50
Cuba	4,000	3,300	4,500	4,200
Dominican Republic	580	482	520	520
Guadeloupe	68	56	54	60
Jamaica	220	212	227	230
Martinique	5	7	10	10
St. Kitts & Nevis	20	20	20	20
Trinidad & Tobago	127	117	118	145
Total	5,071	4,234	5,509	5,235
EUROPEAN UNION				
Austria	519	438	480	490
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,134	945	964	1,000
Denmark	566	487	470	480
Finland	154	167	167	170
France 5/	4,725	4,363	4,601	4,500
Germany	4,736	3,991	4,150	4,200
Greece	308	277	314	310
Ireland	192	232	242	220
Italy	1,541	1,622	1,621	1,600
Netherlands	1,232	1,050	1,085	1,110
Portugal	4	4	3	4
Spain	1,344	1,214	1,150	1,200
Sweden	394	370	383	420
United Kingdom	1,561	1,373	1,391	1,450
Total	18,410	16,533	17,021	17,154
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE				
Switzerland	150	128	135	135

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

Table 20, Continued
WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 2/
EASTERN EUROPE				
Albania	10	10	10	10
Bulgaria	10	13	15	15
Czech Republic	576	375	477	460
Hungary	273	425	484	430
Poland	2,170	1,492	1,714	1,960
Romania	135	212	270	300
Slovakia	151	130	145	145
Former Yugoslavia 7/	200	340	250	295
Total	3,525	2,997	3,365	3,615
FSU-12				
Belarus	130	107	152	180
Kazakstan	107	60	50	80
Kyrgyzstan	20	11	15	17
Moldova	200	160	190	200
Russia	2,700	1,655	2,060	2,100
Ukraine	4,188	3,600	3,800	3,700
Total	7,345	5,593	6,267	6,277
BALTIC STATES				
Latvia	35	30	35	35
Lithuania	75	50	80	80
Total	110	80	115	115
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA				
Angola	35	35	35	35
Benin	5	5	5	5
Burkina	20	20	20	20
Burundi	15	15	15	15
Cameroon	60	60	60	60
Chad	20	20	20	20
Congo (Brazzaville)	35	30	35	35
Cote d' Ivoire	170	150	150	150
Ethiopia	200	200	200	200
Gabon	20	20	20	20
Ghana	5	5	5	5
Guinea	25	25	25	25
Kenya	382	302	386	420
Madagascar	80	80	80	80
Malawi	170	200	200	200
Mali	20	20	20	20
Mauritius	604	532	573	670
Mozambique	20	10	10	10
Nigeria	50	40	30	50
Reunion	185	165	200	200
Rwanda	5	5	5	5
Senegal	75	75	75	75
Sierra Leone	7	7	7	7
Somalia	30	30	30	30
South Africa	1,243	1,770	1,769	2,400
Swaziland	482	495	447	500
Tanzania	137	135	135	135
Togo	5	5	5	5
Uganda	50	50	65	70
Zaire	60	83	85	90
Zambia	150	155	155	155
Zimbabwe	56	524	512	430
Total	4,421	5,268	5,379	6,142

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

Table 20, Continued

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 2/
NORTH AFRICA				
Algeria	10	10	10	10
Egypt	1,050	1,088	1,109	1,145
Morocco	495	470	460	460
Sudan	550	550	550	550
Tunisia	40	26	30	35
Total	2,145	2,144	2,159	2,200
MIDDLE EAST				
Iran	900	900	980	980
Iraq	12	12	12	12
Lebanon	20	18	25	25
Syria	99	115	115	115
Turkey	2,191	1,678	1,500	1,800
Total	3,222	2,723	2,632	2,932
OTHER ASIA				
Afghanistan	10	10	10	10
Bangladesh	233	268	300	300
Burma	55	60	60	60
China	6,505	5,900	6,700	6,600
India 6/	11,660	16,340	16,500	14,100
Indonesia	2,480	2,450	2,100	2,450
Japan	842	817	898	870
Malaysia	114	102	107	110
Nepal	45	45	45	45
Pakistan	3,128	3,212	2,750	2,800
Philippines	1,809	1,647	1,650	1,750
Sri Lanka	60	60	60	60
Taiwan	496	441	397	370
Thailand	3,975	5,448	6,200	6,200
Vietnam	430	450	495	425
Total	31,842	37,250	38,272	36,150
OCEANIA				
Australia	4,412	5,196	4,980	5,270
Fiji	458	535	471	450
Papua New Guinea	32	35	35	35
Total	4,902	5,766	5,486	5,755
WORLD TOTAL	109,772	115,761	121,072	120,599

1/ One-half of the crop years are on a September/August basis. Crop years for Southern Hemisphere countries begin prior to September. Factors for converting from refined to raw sugar are 1.087 for refined beet sugar and 1.07 for refined cane sugar.

2/ Forecast.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ United States data include continental beet and cane and Hawaii cane sugar, and Puerto Rico cane sugar.

5/ French data exclude production of cane sugar in Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion which are listed separately.

6/ Indian data include production of Khandsari sugar, a native type, semi-white centrifugal sugar.

Estimated output of Khandsari sugar in thousands of tons (raw value equivalent) is as follows: 1993/94 – 1100; 1994/95 – 740; 1995/96 – 670; 1996/97 – 700.

7/ Includes all 6 republics of the Former Yugoslavia.

Table 21

SUGARBEET AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	BEET YIELD	SUGARBEET PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
NORTH AMERICA						
United States 2/						
1994/95	584	49.7	29,024	4,076	14.0	6.98
1995/96	573	44.3	25,359	3,538	14.0	6.17
1996/97 MAY	545	45.3	24,684	3,629	14.7	6.66
EUROPEAN UNION						
Austria						
1994/95	52	49.3	2,561	438	17.1	8.42
1995/96	52	55.5	2,886	480	16.6	9.23
1996/97 MAY	52	54.8	2,850	490	17.2	9.42
Belgium—Luxembourg						
1994/95	101	56.7	5,729	945	16.5	9.36
1995/96	104	60.5	6,291	964	15.3	9.27
1996/97 MAY	105	58.1	6,100	1,000	16.4	9.52
Denmark						
1994/95	66	44.6	2,942	487	16.6	7.38
1995/96	67	44.6	2,985	470	15.7	7.01
1996/97 MAY	67	52.2	3,500	480	13.7	7.16
France						
1994/95	410	58.4	23,943	4,363	18.2	10.64
1995/96	426	59.0	25,121	4,601	18.3	10.80
1996/97 MAY	418	57.4	24,000	4,500	18.8	10.77
Germany						
1994/95	506	47.8	24,211	3,991	16.5	7.89
1995/96	518	50.3	26,049	4,150	15.9	8.01
1996/97 MAY	515	51.1	26,300	4,200	16.0	8.16
Greece						
1994/95	40	58.5	2,340	277	11.8	6.93
1995/96	42	61.0	2,561	314	12.3	7.48
1996/97 MAY	42	59.5	2,500	310	12.4	7.38
Ireland						
1994/95	36	38.6	1,390	232	16.7	6.44
1995/96	36	43.0	1,547	242	15.6	6.72
1996/97 MAY	35	40.6	1,420	220	15.5	6.29
Italy						
1994/95	285	41.8	11,905	1,622	13.6	5.69
1995/96	285	45.4	12,932	1,621	12.5	5.69
1996/97 MAY	267	44.9	12,000	1,600	13.3	5.99
Netherlands						
1994/95	115	53.5	6,149	1,050	17.1	9.13
1995/96	116	55.6	6,449	1,085	16.8	9.35
1996/97 MAY	116	58.6	6,800	1,110	16.3	9.57
Portugal						
1994/95	1	53.0	53	4	7.5	4.00
1995/96	1	60.0	60	3	5.0	3.00
1996/97 MAY	1	55.0	55	4	7.3	4.00
Spain						
1994/95	180	45.0	8,100	1,205	14.9	6.69
1995/96	174	46.0	8,000	1,140	14.3	6.55
1996/97 MAY	174	47.1	8,200	1,190	14.5	6.84
United Kingdom						
1994/95	170	49.2	8,360	1,373	16.4	8.08
1995/96	170	49.6	8,432	1,391	16.5	8.18
1996/97 MAY	170	50.0	8,500	1,450	17.1	8.53

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

Table 21, Continued

SUGARBEET AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	BEET YIELD	SUGARBEET PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Total European Union						
1994/95	2,049	49.4	101,135	16,524	16.3	8.06
1995/96	2,079	51.4	106,901	17,011	15.9	8.18
1996/97 MAY	2,054	51.6	106,035	17,144	16.2	8.35
EAST EUROPE						
Albania						
1994/95	7	21.4	150	10	6.7	1.43
1995/96	7	21.4	150	10	6.7	1.43
1996/97 MAY	7	21.4	150	10	6.7	1.43
Bulgaria						
1994/95	8	13.1	105	13	12.4	1.63
1995/96	8	16.9	135	15	11.1	1.88
1996/97 MAY	9	15.6	140	15	10.7	1.67
Czech Republic						
1994/95	91	35.6	3,240	375	11.6	4.12
1995/96	90	41.2	3,712	477	12.9	5.30
1996/97 MAY	90	40.0	3,600	460	12.8	5.11
Hungary						
1994/95	106	33.9	3,593	425	11.8	4.01
1995/96	122	36.6	4,460	484	10.9	3.97
1996/97 MAY	110	33.6	3,700	430	11.6	3.91
Poland						
1994/95	400	29.1	11,630	1,492	12.8	3.73
1995/96	384	34.7	13,340	1,714	12.8	4.46
1996/97 MAY	436	33.0	14,400	1,960	13.6	4.50
Romania						
1994/95	125	21.3	2,664	212	8.0	1.70
1995/96	125	20.0	2,505	270	10.8	2.16
1996/97 MAY	127	19.8	2,515	300	11.9	2.36
Slovakia						
1994/95	34	32.5	1,105	130	11.8	9.0
1995/96	33	31.8	1,050	145	13.8	9.5
1996/97 MAY	33	31.8	1,050	145	13.8	9.5
Yugoslavia 3/						
1994/95	114	29.2	3,325	340	10.2	2.98
1995/96	94	25.7	2,420	250	10.3	2.66
1996/97 MAY	103	27.2	2,800	295	10.5	2.86
Total Eastern Europe						
1994/95	885	29.2	25,812	2,997	11.6	3.39
1995/96	863	32.2	27,772	3,365	12.1	3.90
1996/97 MAY	915	31.0	28,355	3,615	12.7	3.95
FSU-12						
Belarus						
1994/95	57	18.9	1,075	107	10.0	1.88
1995/96	55	21.3	1,172	152	13.0	2.76
1996/97 MAY	63	23.0	1,450	180	12.4	2.86
Kazakstan						
1994/95	55	10.9	600	60	10.0	1.09
1995/96	45	15.6	700	50	7.1	1.11
1996/97 MAY	56	16.1	900	80	8.9	1.43

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

Table 21, Continued

SUGARBEET AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	BEET YIELD	SUGARBEET PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
FSU – 12 (CONT.)						
Kyrgyzstan						
1994/95	12	9.2	110	11	10.0	0.92
1995/96	12	12.5	150	15	10.0	1.25
1996/97 MAY	12	14.2	170	17	10.0	1.42
Moldova						
1994/95	74	18.9	1,400	160	11.4	2.16
1995/96	74	24.3	1,800	190	10.6	2.57
1996/97 MAY	75	25.3	1,900	200	10.5	2.67
Russia						
1994/95	1,104	12.6	13,950	1,655	11.9	1.50
1995/96	1,085	17.6	19,110	2,060	10.8	1.90
1996/97 MAY	1,130	17.7	20,000	2,100	10.5	1.86
Ukraine						
1994/95	1,467	19.2	28,138	3,600	12.8	2.45
1995/96	1,448	20.7	30,000	3,800	12.7	2.62
1996/97 MAY	1,420	20.8	29,500	3,700	12.5	2.61
Total FSU-12						
1994/95	2,769	16.3	45,273	5,593	12.4	2.02
1995/96	2,719	19.5	52,932	6,267	11.8	2.30
1996/97 MAY	2,756	19.6	53,920	6,277	11.6	2.28
BALTICS						
Latvia						
1994/95	20	15.0	300	30	10.0	1.50
1995/96	20	15.0	300	35	11.7	1.75
1996/97 MAY	20	15.0	300	35	11.7	1.75
Lithuania						
1994/95	31	17.7	550	50	9.1	1.61
1995/96	32	26.0	832	80	9.6	2.50
1996/97 MAY	32	26.0	832	80	9.6	2.50
Total Baltics						
1994/95	51	16.7	850	80	9.4	1.57
1995/96	52	21.8	1,132	115	10.2	2.21
1996/97 MAY	52	21.8	1,132	115	10.2	2.21
MIDDLE EAST						
Turkey						
1994/95	405	31.5	12,757	1,678	13.2	4.14
1995/96	310	35.5	11,000	1,500	13.6	4.84
1996/97 MAY	375	36.0	13,500	1,800	13.3	4.80
ASIA						
China 2/						
1994/95	575	21.6	12,406	1,000	8.1	1.74
1995/96	685	19.7	13,470	1,300	9.7	1.90
1996/97 MAY	650	19.2	12,500	1,200	9.6	1.85
Japan 2/						
1994/95	70	55.0	3,853	633	16.4	9.04
1995/96	70	54.5	3,813	708	18.6	10.11
1996/97 MAY	70	54.3	3,800	690	18.2	9.86

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

Table 21, Continued

SUGARBEET AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	BEET YIELD	SUGARBEET PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Subtotal						
1994/95	7,388	269.4	231,110	32,581	14.1	4.41
1995/96	7,351	278.9	242,379	33,804	13.9	4.60
1996/97 MAY	7,417	278.8	243,926	34,470	14.1	4.65
Others						
1994/95	390	42.9	16,718	2,169	13.0	5.56
1995/96	385	42.5	16,346	2,314	14.2	6.01
1996/97 MAY	385	42.2	16,239	2,283	14.1	5.93
WORLD						
1994/95	7,778	31.9	247,828	34,750	14.0	4.47
1995/96	7,736	33.4	258,725	36,118	14.0	4.67
1996/97 MAY	7,802	33.3	260,165	36,753	14.1	4.71

1/ Refined beet sugar is converted to raw value by a factor of 1.07 in the United States and 1.087 in other countries.

2/ Produces cane sugar as well as beet sugar.

3/ Includes all 6 republics of the former Yugoslavia.

Table 22

SUGARCANE AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	CANE YIELD	SUGARCANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Argentina						
1994/95	240	46.7	11,200	1,180	10.5	4.92
1995/96	250	54.8	13,700	1,590	11.6	6.36
1996/97 MAY	260	47.7	12,400	1,400	11.3	5.38
Australia						
1994/95	365	95.5	34,860	5,196	14.9	14.24
1995/96	384	95.6	36,699	4,980	13.6	12.97
1996/97 MAY	385	93.7	36,064	5,270	14.6	13.69
Brazil						
1994/95	1,750	62.9	110,000	12,500	11.4	7.14
1995/96	1,950	61.5	120,000	13,700	11.4	7.03
1996/97 MAY	2,000	62.5	125,000	14,000	11.2	7.00
China 2/						
1994/95	1,035	58.3	60,300	4,900	8.1	4.73
1995/96	1,015	62.8	63,720	5,400	8.5	5.32
1996/97 MAY	1,050	61.0	64,000	5,400	8.4	5.14
Colombia						
1994/95	130	132.3	17,200	2,071	12.0	15.93
1995/96	131	132.1	17,300	2,093	12.1	15.98
1996/97 MAY	132	131.8	17,400	2,115	12.2	16.02
Cuba						
1994/95	1,100	36.4	40,000	3,300	8.3	3.00
1995/96	1,100	41.8	46,000	4,500	9.8	4.09
1996/97 MAY	1,100	39.1	43,000	4,200	9.8	3.82
Dominican Republic						
1994/95	208	26.0	5,400	482	8.9	2.32
1995/96	215	27.0	5,800	520	9.0	2.42
1996/97 MAY	215	27.0	5,800	520	9.0	2.42
Egypt 2/						
1994/95	105	85.4	8,970	963	10.7	9.17
1995/96	101	85.4	8,630	982	11.4	9.72
1996/97 MAY	102	85.5	8,720	985	11.3	9.66
Fiji						
1994/95	60	66.7	4,000	535	13.4	8.92
1995/96	58	69.0	4,000	471	11.8	8.12
1996/97 MAY	55	67.3	3,700	450	12.2	8.18
Guatemala						
1994/95	150	84.9	12,736	1,333	10.5	8.89
1995/96	165	79.7	13,150	1,385	10.5	8.39
1996/97 MAY	175	80.0	14,000	1,450	10.4	8.29

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

Table 22, Continued

SUGARCANE AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED 1,000 Ha	CANE YIELD MT/Ha	SUGARCANE PRODUCTION 1,000 MT	RAW SUGAR 1,000 MT	RECOVERY RATE Percent	SUGAR YIELD MT/Ha
India 3/						
1994/95	2,240	69.0	154,630	16,340	10.6	7.29
1995/96	2,220	65.8	146,000	16,500	11.3	7.43
1996/97 MAY	2,220	65.8	146,000	14,100	9.7	6.35
Indonesia						
1994/95	405	75.4	30,545	2,450	8.0	6.05
1995/96	400	75.0	30,000	2,100	7.0	5.25
1996/97 MAY	425	76.5	32,500	2,450	7.5	5.76
Mauritius						
1994/95	75	66.7	5,000	532	10.6	7.09
1995/96	75	69.3	5,200	573	11.0	7.64
1996/97 MAY	77	75.1	5,780	670	11.6	8.70
Mexico						
1994/95	521	77.0	40,134	4,556	11.4	8.74
1995/96	540	78.3	42,300	4,750	11.2	8.80
1996/97 MAY	540	77.8	42,000	4,600	11.0	8.52
Pakistan 2/						
1994/95	732	46.7	34,193	3,192	9.3	4.36
1995/96	525	52.5	27,570	2,730	9.9	5.20
1996/97 MAY	641	47.0	30,100	2,780	9.2	4.34
Peru						
1994/95	51	107.0	5,459	667	12.2	13.08
1995/96	54	107.9	5,827	700	12.0	12.96
1996/97 MAY	56	110.0	6,160	700	11.4	12.50
Philippines						
1994/95	375	49.1	18,415	1,647	8.9	4.39
1995/96	380	50.0	19,000	1,650	8.7	4.34
1996/97 MAY	390	50.0	19,500	1,750	9.0	4.49
South Africa						
1994/95	284	55.2	15,683	1,770	11.3	6.23
1995/96	289	58.0	16,750	1,769	10.6	6.12
1996/97 MAY	300	73.3	22,000	2,400	10.9	8.00
Sudan						
1994/95	50	100.0	5,000	550	11.0	11.00
1995/96	50	100.0	5,000	550	11.0	11.00
1996/97 MAY	50	100.0	5,000	550	11.0	11.00
Swaziland						
1994/95	37	102.7	3,800	495	13.0	13.38
1995/96	37	89.2	3,300	447	13.5	12.08
1996/97 MAY	37	100.0	3,700	500	13.5	13.51

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

Table 22, Continued

SUGARCANE AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	CANE YIELD	SUGARCANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Taiwan						
1994/95	54	81.8	4,417	441	10.0	8.17
1995/96	49	81.0	3,967	397	10.0	8.10
1996/97 MAY	45	81.6	3,670	370	10.1	8.22
Thailand						
1994/95	940	53.7	50,459	5,448	10.8	5.80
1995/96	960	60.4	58,000	6,200	10.7	6.46
1996/97 MAY	980	57.6	56,400	6,200	11.0	6.33
U.S. (Hawaii) 4/						
1994/95	19	197.7	3,756	453	12.1	23.84
1995/96	18	182.9	3,292	395	12.0	21.94
1996/97 MAY	14	206.4	2,890	354	12.2	25.29
U.S. (Mainland) 2/ 5/						
1994/95	331	66.2	21,899	2,620	12.0	7.92
1995/96	338	67.8	22,903	2,692	11.8	7.96
1996/97 MAY	320	65.3	20,889	2,449	11.7	7.65
Venezuela						
1994/95	113	60.9	6,879	530	7.7	4.69
1995/96	109	60.6	6,607	513	7.8	4.71
1996/97 MAY	107	60.7	6,500	510	7.8	4.77
Zimbabwe						
1994/95	36	117.9	4,244	524	12.3	14.56
1995/96	34	116.0	3,943	512	13.0	15.06
1996/97 MAY	33	106.1	3,500	430	12.3	13.03
Subtotal						
1994/95	11,406	62.2	709,179	74,675	10.5	6.55
1995/96	11,447	63.7	728,658	78,099	10.7	6.82
1996/97 MAY	11,709	62.9	736,673	76,603	10.4	6.54
Others						
1994/95	1,273	54.5	69,368	6,326	9.1	4.97
1995/96	1,292	55.1	71,242	6,845	9.6	5.30
1996/97 MAY	1,290	55.4	71,529	6,883	9.6	5.34
WORLD						
1994/95	12,679	61.4	778,547	81,001	10.4	6.39
1995/96	12,739	62.8	799,900	84,944	10.6	6.67
1996/97 MAY	12,999	62.2	808,202	83,486	10.3	6.42

1/ Refined cane sugar is converted to raw value by a factor of 1.07.

2/ Produces beet sugar as well as cane sugar.

3/ Includes Khandsari (native type semi-white centrifugal sugar).

4/ Hawaiian cane is harvested once every 24 months. Consequently, yields per hectare are much higher than in countries where cane is harvested every year.

5/ Does not include Puerto Rico.

INDICATIONS FOR 1996/97 WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION

World cotton production in 1996/97 is projected at 90.0 million bales, up from 88.4 million estimated for the current season. The production forecast for next season continues the upward trend that began after the 7-year low of 1993/94.

In 1995/96, China, India, and Pakistan had excellent growing seasons in contrast to just a year earlier when these countries were plagued by unfavorable weather and related disease and pest problems which resulted in significant declines in production. This situation, together with short stock supplies, caused a rapid run-up in world cotton prices, setting the stage for an area increase of more than 3.0 million hectares for 1995/96, to a record 35.3 million. The average cotton A-Index for April 1995 was nearly 30 cents per pound higher than in 1994 but by the peak harvest period for the Northern Hemisphere, the index was only 14 cents higher than a year earlier. Cotton prices have continued their slide in 1996. The average price for April 1996 was 1 cent per pound lower than last April's. The lower cotton price, coupled with strong prices for competing crops such as soybeans, corn, and wheat, is responsible for about a 4 percent decline for projected cotton area in 1996/97, to 34.0 million hectares.

In China, a major problem facing cotton production is that farmers can earn more producing other crops such as grains, fruit, and vegetables. Also, the boll worm likely will continue to be a problem, especially in the North China Plain where most cotton is produced. Pakistan and India could still be affected by the leaf curl virus, the white fly, and boll worms, though both countries appear to have these problems under control. Prices for competing crops, together with export/import policies, are under consideration in both countries, indicating that production levels should remain near those of 1995/96.

In the United States, production is forecast at 19.0 million bales, up 1.1 million or 6 percent from 1995/96. Improved yields are expected to more than offset an area decline of nearly 12 percent. As of May 5, cotton planting was 33 percent complete for the 14 major producing states, up 14 percentage points from the previous week but 4 points below the nation's 5-year average. Cotton planting was behind normal in the Delta States. Texas cotton planting progress stood at 22 percent complete, up 5 points from last week but 3 points behind normal. Cotton producers started planting in the Texas High Plains and replanting took place in the Coastal Bend. Cotton planting was winding down in California's Sacramento Valley, with some fields replanted due to poor germination caused by disease and low soil temperatures.

World Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

<u>Year</u>	<u>Harvested Area (1,000 Ha)</u>	<u>Yield (Kg/Ha)</u>	<u>Production (1,000 Bales)</u>
1986/87	29,382	523	70,544
1987/88	30,863	572	81,095
1988/89	33,817	544	84,423
1989/90	31,568	550	79,745
1990/91	33,170	571	86,968
1991/92	34,819	598	95,659
1992/93	32,631	550	82,445
1993/94	30,705	544	76,697
1994/95	32,116	581	85,668
1995/96	35,305	545	88,408
5-yr. avg.	33,115	564	85,775
1996/97 f	34,000	576	90,000

f = forecast

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May 1996

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Div., FAS, USDA

SIGNIFICANT EXPANSION FORECAST FOR GRAIN OUTPUT IN ARGENTINA

This article presents early indications of total grain prospects in Argentina, including rice. It is based on reports from the U.S. agricultural counselor in Buenos Aires and analyses by Washington-based USDA personnel. Grain output in Argentina for 1996/97 is forecast higher due to strong world demand. Total 1996/97 grain production is forecast at 29.1 million tons, the highest since 1984/85 when production topped 32.8 million tons. Production is forecast up 29 percent compared to 1995/96's drought-reduced crop. Grain area is forecast higher as well; total area is estimated at 10.4 million hectares, the highest since 1985/86 when area reached 11.0 million.

Wheat: Wheat production for 1996/97 is forecast at 13.0 million tons, up 4.4 million or 51 percent from last year's drought-reduced crop. This is the highest production since 1984/85 when production reached 13.2 million tons. Producers are projected to plant more area due to increased world prices. Wheat area is forecast at 6.0 million hectares, up 1.5 million or 33 percent. Area is forecast highest since 1983/84 when 6.9 million hectares were harvested. Last year producers were expected to plant 5.3 million hectares, but a 5 month-long drought during the planting season discouraged farmers.

Wheat is primarily grown in Buenos Aires Province which accounts for over 61 percent of production. Other important wheat producing provinces are Santa Fe, 17 percent of production; and Cordoba, 10 percent. Wheat planting begins in May and can extend through early September. The main planting season is June and July. Current soil moisture conditions indicate some dryness, but it is early in the planting season. Wheat harvest takes place in December and January. Over the last five years, areas receiving fertilizer applications has more than doubled, from 25 percent of total wheat area in 1991/92 to over 50 percent, or 2.4 million hectares, in 1995/96. This trend is expected to continue in 1996/97.

Corn: Corn production for 1996/97 is forecast at 12.5 million tons, up 2.0 million or 19 percent from 1995/96. This is the highest production since 1980/81 when output reached 12.9 million tons. Producers are projected to plant more area due to increased world prices. Corn harvested area is forecast at 3.0 million hectares, up 0.35 million or 13 percent. The area forecast is the highest since 1985/86 when 3.4 million hectares were harvested. Corn planting begins in October, with harvest beginning in March.

Last year's excessive dryness in December caused

above-average crop loss. Crop loss is the difference between planted area and harvested area, and the average loss is 12 percent. The loss is estimated at 21 percent for 1995/96.

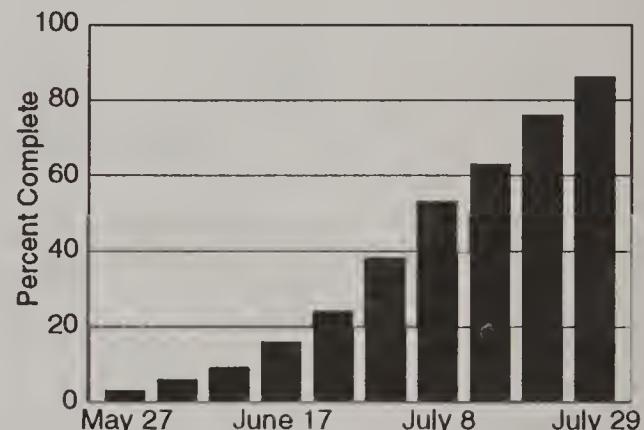
Buenos Aires Province produces 44 percent of national corn production, while Cordoba province produces 22 percent, and Santa Fe province accounts for 16 percent.

Argentina produces both flint and dent-type corn. Dent-type corn has a somewhat higher yield potential, especially when fertilizers are used.

Fertilizer use for corn has increased markedly. Areas which receive fertilizer applications has increased from 10 percent of planted area a few years ago to nearly 50 percent in 1995/96. The use of other inputs, such as herbicides and hybrid seeds is increasing as well.

Sorghum: Sorghum production for 1996/97 is forecast at 2.0 million tons, up 0.15 million or 8 percent from the 1995/96 crop. The increase is attributed to higher yields which are projected to recover from the drought in 1995/96. Sorghum area is forecast at 0.55 million hectares, unchanged

Average Planting Progress for Wheat

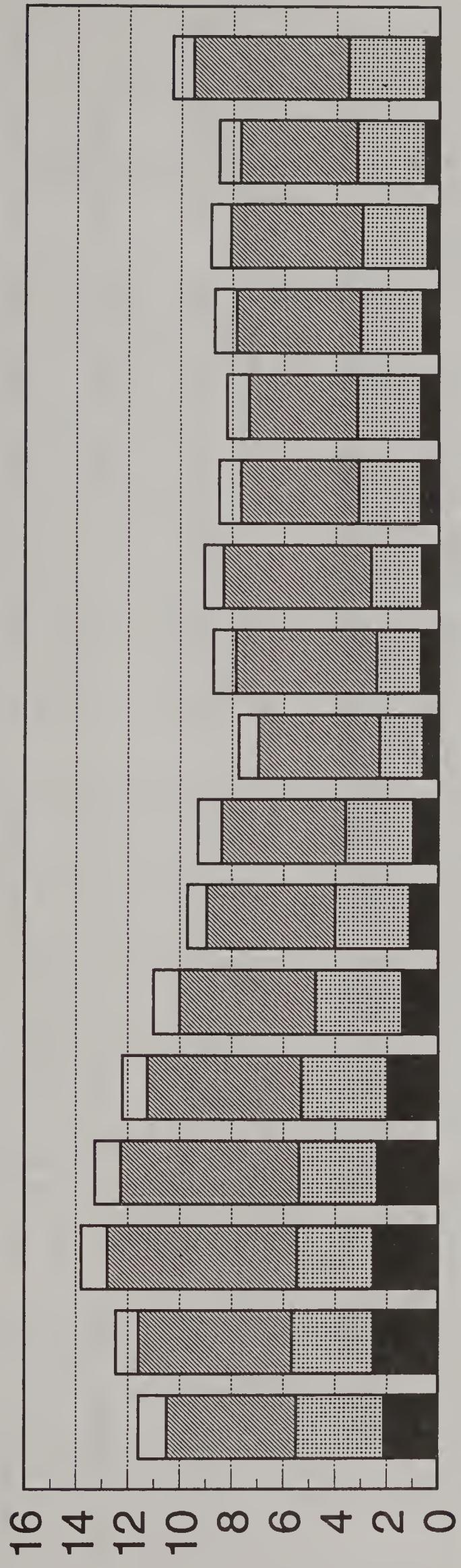


from last year. Unlike corn and wheat, sorghum producers are unlikely to benefit from higher world prices because of stagnant export demand and the higher transportation costs associated with sorghum. Sorghum is planted in rotation with soybeans to improve the soil. Cordoba is Argentina's largest sorghum-producing province with 33 percent of production. La Pampa Province produces 22 percent, and Santa Fe accounts for 17 percent of production.

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ARGENTINA: GRAIN AREA

Million Hectares

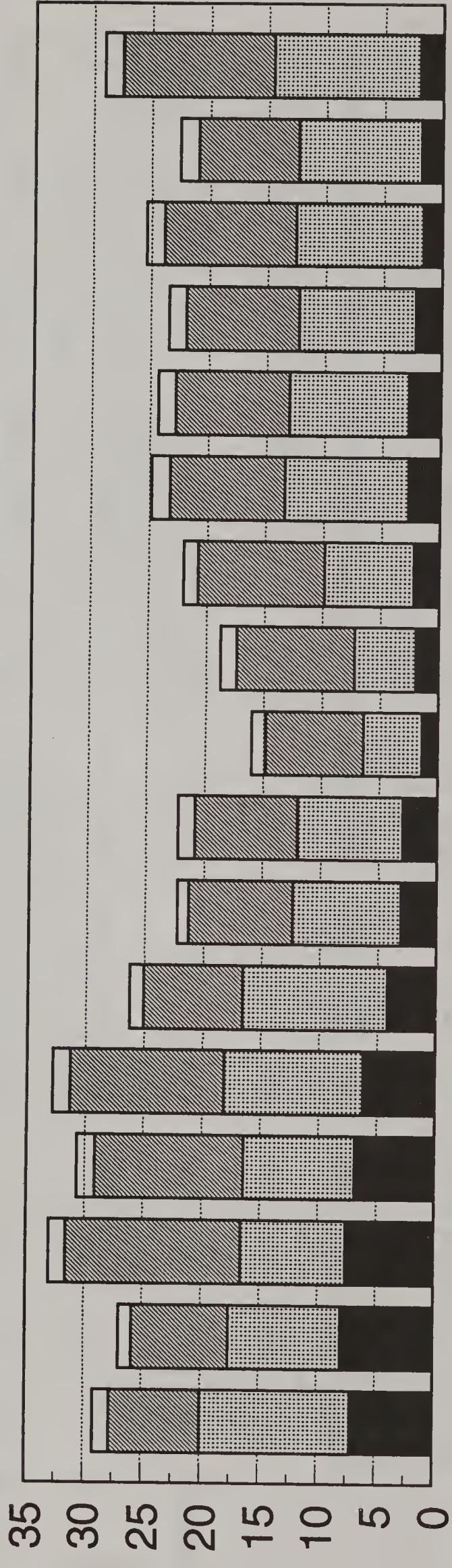


	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 p	1995/96 f	1996/97 f
Sorghum	2.10	2.51	2.52	2.37	1.97	1.40	1.10	1.00	0.60	0.70	0.68	0.72	0.72	0.65	0.47	0.55	0.55
Corn	3.39	3.17	2.97	3.02	3.34	3.35	2.90	2.60	1.70	1.70	1.95	2.40	2.45	2.40	2.50	2.65	3.00
Wheat	5.02	5.93	7.32	6.88	5.95	5.27	4.98	4.79	4.70	5.45	5.70	4.55	4.20	4.80	5.10	4.50	6.00
Other	1.10	0.88	1.00	1.00	0.97	1.01	0.74	0.93	0.77	0.90	0.75	0.85	0.84	0.77	0.84	0.81	

Other: Barley, Oats, Millet, Rye, and Rice

ARGENTINA: GRAIN PRODUCTION

Million Metric Tons



Other: Barley, Oats, Millet, Rye, and Rice

HIGHER AREA SUPPORTS GROWTH IN EUROPEAN UNION GRAIN PRODUCTION

Total grain production (excluding rice) in the European Union (EU) for 1996/97 is projected at 191 million tons, up 9 percent from last year's crop of 175 million tons. Overall, grain yields are forecast higher than last year with an average yield of 5.20 tons per hectare compared with 5.05 in 1995/96. The 1996/97 harvested area is forecast at 36.6 million hectares, up 6 percent from last season.

The increase in EU grain area is largely attributable to lower set-aside levels. After months of speculation, the European Commission announced in September 1995 a unified set-aside rate of 10 percent for 1996/97. The rate for 1995/96 was 12 percent for rotational set-aside and 15 percent for non-rotational set aside. At the time it was projected that the reduction to 10 percent might increase EU planted area for grains by 1.6 million hectares. It is now believed that the increase in planted area will be closer to 1.4 million hectares as some farmers will choose to keep a portion of the released area in voluntary set-aside. Another factor encouraging the planting of grains is high world prices. This is especially true for wheat and malting barley, but is also true for corn.

Growing conditions to date have been generally favorable, but a cold winter with a delayed spring in the northeastern EU has delayed the development of winter crops and slowed spring planting. The weather has been generally favorable in France where temperatures have been warm; however, precipitation since the beginning of November in northern France has been below normal and soil moisture reserves are limited. Heavy winter rains on the Iberian Peninsula were a welcome change after four years of drought. Reservoirs there have received large influxes of water and reserves are enough to meet the water demand from irrigated crop areas this coming summer. Also, wells are recovering. Saturated soil conditions and cooler temperatures this spring delayed field work.

Wheat: Production in the EU for 1996/97 is forecast at a record 94.9 million tons, 10 percent above last season's 86.6 million ton crop. Yields are projected to be 5.48 tons per hectare, an increase of 2 percent over last year's yield. Harvested area is forecast up 7 percent from a year ago due to a reduction in area set-aside requirements and strong world prices. The

largest area increases are in France and Spain which are both up 300,000 hectares from 1995/96. The increase in France is due to reduced set-aside requirements and favorable prices while most of the increase in Spain reflects recovery from last season's drought. Wheat harvested area in Sweden is projected to rise 100,000 hectares, to 360,000, largely because of reduced government support for rapeseed.

Barley: Production for 1996/97 is projected at 49.4 million tons, up 13 percent from last year's 43.7 million. Yields are estimated at 4.32 tons per hectare, 6 percent higher than a year ago. Barley area is estimated at 11.4 million hectares, up 6 percent from last season. The increased area and production are anticipated as a result of reduction in the required set-aside area and a shift from oilseeds, which have been less competitive in recent years. Increasing end-user demand and tight supplies are causing a current increase in derived demand for malting barley. However, recent improvements in feed wheat yields are causing a shift out of feed barley in Germany, Belgium, and Denmark. Generally, overwintering conditions were favorable across the EU although periodic bitter cold in January and early February in northeastern Germany caused some damage. Despite the damage, EU subsidies will be an incentive for farmers to not replace winter barley with spring crops. The United Kingdom is projecting lower yields following an excellent harvest in 1995/96, but total production will be up because of increased area. Meanwhile, Spain's production is forecast up 73 percent following last year's drought.

Corn: Production for 1996/97 is projected at 30.8 million tons, up 7 percent from 1995/96. Yields are forecast to be 1 percent higher than a year ago at 7.91 tons per hectare. Corn harvested area is estimated at 3.9 million hectares, up 6 percent from last season. In France, the largest producer, area harvested is forecast higher because of the reduced set-aside requirements and continued high yields are projected. In Italy, the projected expansion in area is putting farmers at risk of exceeding the 1.2 million hectare EU ceiling for Italian corn area, since forage corn for on-farm feed use is also included in the total. In Spain, corn area and output are forecast to expand, profiting from recovered water levels in dams and water tables.

Area is forecast to expand by 200,000 hectares as farmers switch from sunflowerseed to corn in the southern irrigated region.

Oats: Production is projected at 6.0 million tons in 1996/97, up 3 percent from last year's level due primarily to the reduced set-aside requirements. Yields also are forecast to be up 1 percent from last season, at 3.26 tons per hectare. Harvested area is forecast to be up 2 percent from 1995/96, at 1.9 million hectares. In Spain, a larger crop is projected because of the end of the drought which adversely affected oat yields and area during the last few years. Oat production is forecast to be similar to last year's level in Germany, Finland, and Sweden.

Rye: Production for 1996/97 is projected at 5.6 million tons, down 8 percent from last year. Yields are forecast at 4.23 tons per hectare, a decrease of 3 percent from last year's record level. Harvested area is estimated at 1.3 million hectares, a decrease of 6 percent from last season. Rye is the one grain not expected to see area increases following the reduction in EU set-aside requirements. Germany is the largest EU producer of rye where the milling of rye into flour has been declining steadily. Despite the active promotion by the German Society of Nutrition for the use of rye in baking, German bakers prefer the darker wheat flours to rye flour because of the processing advantage of wheat.

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Table 23

EUROPEAN UNION GRAIN PRODUCTION

	Area Harvested			Production		
	Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.	
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
		(Thousand hectares)			(Thousand metric tons)	
Total Grains Less Rice						
Austria	821	788	859	4,436	4,363	4,575
Belgium-Luxembourg	336	335	341	2,212	2,274	2,274
Denmark	1,412	1,471	1,493	7,698	9,020	8,562
Finland	946	976	1,020	3,399	3,329	3,545
France	8,072	8,173	8,745	52,937	52,929	57,430
Germany	6,235	6,534	6,830	36,329	39,806	41,100
Greece	1,146	1,078	1,128	3,750	3,140	3,440
Ireland	262	270	298	1,486	1,773	1,835
Italy	3,865	3,982	4,088	17,157	18,127	19,070
Netherlands	191	188	192	1,367	1,523	1,463
Portugal	539	556	530	1,280	1,130	1,205
Spain	6,508	5,967	6,568	14,949	10,690	17,840
Sweden	1,136	1,113	1,193	4,428	4,708	5,240
United Kingdom	3,040	3,143	3,363	19,798	21,912	23,090
EU-15	34,509	34,574	36,648	171,226	174,724	190,669
Barley						
Austria	253	229	270	1,184	1,065	1,300
Belgium-Luxembourg	71	68	70	406	427	400
Denmark	705	716	760	3,446	3,864	3,700
Finland	505	516	540	1,858	1,764	1,900
France	1,408	1,392	1,460	7,698	7,724	8,500
Germany	2,070	2,115	2,300	10,902	11,925	12,500
Greece	150	150	155	400	380	430
Ireland	170	181	190	852	1,092	1,050
Italy	392	391	390	1,467	1,426	1,500
Netherlands	43	37	39	228	203	220
Portugal	53	53	40	96	58	60
Spain	3,602	3,300	3,500	7,596	5,200	9,000
Sweden	449	450	460	1,662	1,758	1,800
United Kingdom	1,106	1,165	1,250	5,945	6,850	7,000
EU-15	10,977	10,763	11,424	43,740	43,736	49,360

Table 23, Continued

EUROPEAN UNION GRAIN PRODUCTION

	Area Harvested			Production		
	Prel.	Proj.	Prel.	Proj.		
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
(Thousand hectares)			(Thousand metric tons)			
Corn						
Austria	179	173	175	1,421	1,473	1,400
Belgium-Luxembourg	26	25	25	209	219	220
France	1,637	1,627	1,750	12,640	12,414	13,500
Germany	344	324	330	2,446	2,297	2,500
Greece	158	100	115	1,340	900	1,000
Italy	909	941	970	7,320	8,339	8,500
Netherlands	11	9	8	83	63	60
Portugal	105	112	120	560	597	640
Spain	340	351	400	2,269	2,500	3,000
Sweden	3	3	3	10	10	10
EU-15	3,712	3,665	3,896	28,298	28,812	30,830
Millet						
France	5	5	5	20	15	15
Mixed Grain						
Austria	22	12	19	85	49	75
Belgium-Luxembourg	11	10	10	60	60	60
Denmark	3	3	3	7	7	7
Finland	10	9	10	32	30	35
France	160	160	190	720	750	875
Germany	271	341	370	1,386	1,859	2,000
Netherlands	2	2	2	12	13	13
Spain	52	50	50	80	80	100
Sweden	60	75	60	185	270	200
United Kingdom	8	8	8	35	40	40
EU-15	599	670	722	2,602	3,158	3,405

Table 23, Continued

EUROPEAN UNION GRAIN PRODUCTION

	Area Harvested			Production		
	Prel.	Proj.	Prel.	Proj.	Proj.	
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
(Thousand hectares)			(Thousand metric tons)			
Oats						
Austria	49	41	45	172	161	160
Belgium-Luxembourg	13	9	8	55	38	32
Denmark	40	32	25	140	168	125
Finland	333	329	330	1,150	1,097	1,100
France	162	149	145	681	620	600
Germany	392	311	330	1,663	1,427	1,500
Greece	40	40	40	70	70	70
Ireland	18	18	18	110	100	110
Italy	144	135	130	355	305	300
Netherlands	6	7	6	28	42	35
Portugal	80	80	80	65	55	55
Spain	346	300	350	402	216	450
Sweden	324	280	270	991	935	950
United Kingdom	110	110	100	479	597	525
EU-15	2,057	1,841	1,877	6,361	5,831	6,012
Rye						
Austria	77	77	85	319	314	340
Belgium-Luxembourg	3	3	3	12	10	12
Denmark	90	100	75	380	500	330
Finland	9	21	20	22	58	60
France	46	48	50	182	198	190
Germany	723	856	800	3,451	4,482	4,100
Greece	18	18	18	40	40	40
Italy	8	8	8	20	20	20
Netherlands	7	7	7	35	35	35
Portugal	60	60	60	60	50	50
Spain	153	160	160	217	174	250
Sweden	40	45	40	180	203	180
United Kingdom	5	5	5	25	25	25
EU-15	1,239	1,408	1,331	4,943	6,109	5,632
Sorghum						
France	50	40	45	280	250	250
Italy	40	35	40	200	200	250
Spain	20	6	8	74	20	40
EU-15	110	81	93	554	470	540

Table 23, Continued

EUROPEAN UNION GRAIN PRODUCTION

	Area Harvested			Production		
	Prel. 1994/95	Proj. 1995/96	Proj. 1996/97	Prel. 1994/95	Proj. 1995/96	Proj. 1996/97
	(Thousand hectares)			(Thousand metric tons)		
Wheat						
Austria	241	256	265	1,255	1,301	1,300
Belgium-Luxembourg	212	220	225	1,470	1,520	1,550
Denmark	574	620	630	3,725	4,481	4,400
Finland	89	101	120	337	380	450
France	4,604	4,752	5,100	30,716	30,958	33,500
Germany	2,435	2,587	2,700	16,481	17,816	18,500
Greece	780	770	800	1,900	1,750	1,900
Ireland	74	71	90	524	581	675
Italy	2,372	2,472	2,550	7,795	7,837	8,500
Netherlands	122	126	130	981	1,167	1,100
Portugal	241	251	230	499	370	400
Spain	1,995	1,800	2,100	4,311	2,500	5,000
Sweden	260	260	360	1,400	1,532	2,100
United Kingdom	1,811	1,855	2,000	13,314	14,400	15,500
EU-15	15,810	16,141	17,300	84,708	86,593	94,875

May 1996

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

STONE FRUIT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Regular reporting on stone fruit production by the Foreign Agricultural Service was discontinued in 1992 due to staffing and budgetary cutbacks. This article is the result of a special request to our foreign posts in countries that have been significant stone fruit producers in the past. This will not be a regular feature in this publication, but may appear sporadically as needed.

Production of stone fruits--including fresh apricots, sweet and sour cherries, fresh peaches and nectarines, and fresh plums and prunes--was down in most reporting countries in 1995 primarily due to inclement weather. Output in 1996 is forecast to increase for all four commodity groups, assuming a return to normal weather patterns.

China, most likely the world's largest producer of many stone fruits, was omitted from the production table at the end of this article because of a lack of verifiable information for 1995 and 1996. However, the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations has estimated China's 1994 production of apricots at 60,000 tons, peaches at 2.03 million, and plums at 1.87 million.

APRICOTS

Production of apricots for 1996 in the 14 reporting countries is forecast at 1.27 million tons, up from 995,540 in 1995. The upturns are mainly forecast for the Northern Hemisphere, with France, Greece, Italy, Spain, Turkey, and Taiwan registering the largest gains. However, these forecasts can change quickly as apricot production is volatile worldwide because maturation occurs during unpredictable spring weather characterized by late-season frosts and heavy rainfall.

France: Production of apricots is forecast at 125,000 tons, up 49 percent from the weather-reduced crop in 1995. Apricot production is primarily located in southeastern France and is highly susceptible to adverse spring weather. Approximately 20 percent of the apricot harvest is processed.

Greece: Apricot production is forecast at 70,000 tons in 1996, up 50 percent from 1995 because of improved weather. However, output over the

next 5 years is projected to shrink because of disease problems, mainly the spread of the sharka virus.

Italy: A return to a normal production level--175,000 tons--is forecast for 1996. Inclement weather, including low spring temperatures, reduced production in 1995 to 158,000 tons. Most of Italy's apricot crop is consumed fresh, but about 45,000 tons are processed annually. The area planted to apricots is forecast to remain stable at 14,000 hectares for the next three years.

Spain: Apricot production in 1996 is forecast at 200,000 tons, up 40 percent from 1995. Recent increases in rainfall levels have assured this year's crop of sufficient irrigation water, compared to last season's drought-reduced output. Approximately 48,000 tons of Spain's apricots will be diverted for processing in 1996.

South Africa: Production of apricots in 1996 is forecast at 60,000 tons, virtually matching output in 1995. South Africa is the largest producer of apricots in the Southern Hemisphere, with planted area stable at 5,000 hectares. Each season, nearly 70 percent of the crop is dried and/or canned.

Turkey: Production of apricots is forecast to increase to 400,000 tons in 1996, 38 percent above the weather-reduced crop harvested in 1995. Turkey remains the world's leading producer of fresh and dried apricots. In 1996, approximately 225,000 tons of apricots are forecast to be dried.

Turkish production of apricots is located primarily in eastern and central Anatolia, as well as in the Mediterranean region. Apricot production in Turkey is projected to continue to increase at a moderate rate because of growing demand for dried apricots on the international market.

United States: Apricot production in 1995 plummeted to 53,070 tons, down 62 percent from 1994. Excessive rains and harsh temperatures during June 1995, combined with stress from the heavy crop in 1994, precipitated the large decline. An official estimate of the 1996 crop will be released by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service on June 12, 1996.

CHERRIES

Production of sweet and sour cherries in the 13 reporting countries is forecast at 1.35 million tons in 1996, up 6 percent from 1995. Improved weather was the major factor boosting production in Europe, with Germany, Italy, and Spain registering the largest increases. World cherry production is primarily located in the Northern Hemisphere, except for small crops in Australia and Chile which are forecast to remain stable in 1996 at 7,400 tons and 14,900 tons, respectively.

Germany: Production of sweet and sour cherries is forecast at 250,000 tons in 1996, up 4 percent from the previous year because of improved weather. For 1996, the crop is pegged at 140,000 tons of sweet cherries and 110,000 of sour. Between 60 and 70 percent of Germany's crop is considered non-commercial production, i.e., produced in backyard gardens or in orchards of less than 500 square meters. About 45 percent of Germany's commercial production is sold to consumers in local markets or at roadside stands. The remainder of the crop is either processed on the farm or sold under contract to processing stations.

Italy: Cherry production in 1996 is forecast at 145,000 tons, up 12 percent from last season because of favorable weather. Sweet cherries dominate production in Italy, with sour cherries comprising only 10 percent of production. The area currently planted to cherries is estimated at 28,000 hectares. No increase in area is projected during the next 3 years.

Serbia/Montenegro: Cherry production in the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro is forecast to increase to 98,000 tons in 1996, up 9 percent from a year earlier. The increase is attributed to higher yields stimulated by improved weather and increased use of pesticides and fertilizers. With the suspension of United Nations' sanctions against Serbia/Montenegro in November 1995, prices of major inputs--fuel, fertilizers, and pesticides--are expected to decline, which should stimulate their use.

Turkey: Production of cherries is forecast to rise slightly in 1996, to 260,000 tons, because of a gradual increase in bearing tree numbers. The upturn in plantings has been driven by strong prices, reflecting increased domestic demand for sweet cherries. Sweet cherry production in 1996

is pegged at approximately 165,000 tons of the total cherry crop; sour cherry production will likely remain stable at just under 90,000 tons.

United States: Cherry production in 1995 is estimated at 324,092 tons, up slightly from 1994. Most of the increase reflects larger sour cherry crops in Michigan and New York. Sour cherries comprised about 54 percent of total U.S. cherry output in 1995. Sweet cherry output was down sharply last year in the western states of California, Oregon, and Washington because of cool, wet weather during pollination and rains at harvest time. An official estimate of 1996 cherry crop will be released by the National Agricultural Statistics Service on June 28, 1996.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES

Peaches and nectarines are the most widely produced and the largest category of stone fruit around the world. Production in 1996 in the 18 reporting countries is forecast at 6.93 million tons, up from 6.43 million in 1995. The increase reflects significantly larger crops forecast for Greece, Italy, and Spain.

France: Production of peaches and nectarines in 1996 is forecast at 480,000 tons, down 8 percent from 1995. This conservative estimate is based on the fact that May is a crucial month for fruit development; late-frosts and heavy rains are factors which often limit production. Approximately 40 percent of France's production is nectarines; the remaining amount consists of yellow and white-flesh peaches.

Greece: Peach and nectarine production in 1996 is forecast at 1.04 million tons, up 16 percent from 1995 because of improved weather. The domestic industry is dominated by clingstone peaches which are used primarily for canning. For 1996, peach and nectarine production is forecast as follows: clingstone peaches, 620,000 tons; freestone peaches, 280,000; and nectarines, 140,000. Over the next 5 years, Greek peach and nectarine production--notorious for exceeding demand--is projected to decline 20 to 30 percent as European Union (EU) withdrawal prices are lowered. In addition, the EU has recently approved a peach tree uprooting program that may help to eliminate the current peach surplus problem.

Italy: As the leading peach and nectarine producer in the European Union, Italy's

production is expected to return to a more normal level of 1.77 million tons in 1996, following the weather-reduced outturn in 1995. Peach production comprises nearly 70 percent of the total peach/nectarine crop, of which on average 200,000 tons are processed. Over the next three years, a slight increase in nectarine output is forecast, whereas a negative trend in peach production is likely.

Japan: Production of peaches and nectarines in 1996 is forecast at 156,000 tons, down 4 percent from 1995 because of a continuing downward trend in planted area. Most peaches produced in Japan are white-flesh varieties which are juicy, but bruise easily and require intensive labor input. Peaches and nectarines are primarily grown in Yamanashi, Fukushima, and Nagano Prefectures.

Mexico: Peach production (nectarines are not grown commercially) in 1996 is forecast at 140,000 tons, up 8 percent from 1995 as a result of highly favorable weather throughout the main peach-producing regions in the states of Zacatecas, Michoacan, and Chihuahua. Expansion in peach production is unlikely during the next 3 to 5 years, given the current high interest rates and rising input costs.

Spain: The forecast for peach and nectarine production in 1996 is 850,000 tons, up 29 percent from 1995 when a severe drought adversely affected orchards in eastern and southern Spain. Peaches are normally grown in surplus in Spain so many growers are signing up for the recently approved EU peach tree uprooting program. Applications currently on file for the program contain requests to uproot more than 3,000 hectares of peach orchards.

Turkey: Production of peaches and nectarines is forecast up marginally in 1996, to 380,000 tons, in line with slight increases in planted area. Solid domestic demand has increased prices and precipitated the upturn in production. Peaches and nectarines are grown throughout the country, but are located primarily along the coastal regions of the Marmara, Aegean, Mediterranean, and Black Seas.

United States: Production of peaches and nectarines in 1995 is estimated at 1.22 million tons, down from 1.36 million tons in 1994. The downturn reflects a 23-percent reduction in California's Clingstone peach crop, which was

precipitated by a 7-percent reduction in bearing area and unseasonable rains throughout the state. U.S. production in 1995 consisted of 55 percent freestone peaches, 32 percent clingstone peaches, and 13 percent nectarines. Official estimates for the U.S. peach and nectarine crops will be available on July 12, 1996 from the National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Argentina: Peach and nectarine production in 1996 is forecast down 20 percent, to 159,000 tons, because of late-season frosts followed by hailstorms in the southern part of Mendoza Province where most stone fruits are grown. The total area planted to peaches and nectarines is estimated at 18,715 hectares, of which 61 percent is clingstone peaches, 27 percent freestone peaches, and 12 percent nectarines. Approximately 75 percent of all peach and nectarine trees are less than 10 years old.

Brazil: Peach and nectarine production in 1996 is forecast at 134,000 tons, up 6 percent from last year because of an increase in bearing tree numbers. Future production is expected to increase gradually in response to favorable domestic prices and the broadening of fresh fruit consumption in Brazil.

Chile: Production of peaches and nectarines in 1996 is forecast at 220,000 tons, down slightly from 1995 as a result of inclement spring weather. During the past few years, the area planted to nectarines has declined, while the area planted to peaches has increased. As a result, the total area under cultivation has remained stable. Larger peach and nectarine crops are forecast over the next 3 to 5 years as orchards reach mature stages of production and aging trees are uprooted and replaced with higher-yielding varieties.

South Africa: In 1996, peach and nectarine production is forecast at 165,000 tons, up slightly from 1995. Increased production of peaches for processing is expected as new plantings mature. Production of processing peaches comprises nearly 70 percent of total output.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Production of plums (including the prune variety which is normally dried) in the 11 reporting countries is forecast at 1.28 million tons in 1996, up 2 percent from 1995. The upturn reflects

significant production increases forecast for Spain and Taiwan that will more than offset reductions elsewhere.

France: Production of fresh plums (excluding prunes) is forecast at 82,000 tons in 1996, down from 89,000 tons in 1995. Planted area is estimated to remain stable at about 21,000 hectares. The main plum varieties produced in France are Reine Claude and Quetsche.

Spain: Plum and prune production in 1996 is forecast at 150,000 tons, up 20 percent from the drought-reduced crop in 1995. Substantial rainfall during the winter months has assured the availability of ample irrigation water for the 1996 growing season.

Taiwan: Production of plums has remained fairly stable for the past 5 years, with the exception of the typhoon-reduced crop in 1995. Production in 1996 is forecast at 75,000 tons, up 27 percent from last season because of more favorable weather.

United States: Plum and prune production in 1995 is estimated at 666,240 tons, down 16 percent from 1994. Adverse spring weather in many producing states, including severe hailstorms in California, reduced output in 1995. Official forecasts of the 1996 U.S. plum and prune crops will be available from the National Agricultural Statistics Service on August 12, 1996.

Chile: Plum output in 1996 is forecast at 124,000 tons, down 3 percent from last year. Inclement spring weather damaged early varieties, reducing total output. Planted area is estimated to stabilize at about 9,500 hectares over the next few years. As a result of the introduction of new varieties, the harvest and export season have now expanded to more than six months, compared to a two-month season in the past. Chile now has over 36 plum varieties under cultivation.

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Table 24

STONE FRUIT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Metric tons)

		Apricots	Cherries 1/	Nectarines 2/	Peaches/	Plums/
						Prunes 3/

Northern Hemisphere**Austria**

1992		12,700	26,000	10,100	39,000	
1993		7,500	29,000	11,100	37,300	
1994		7,000	24,300	11,000	46,000	
1995		17,000	28,600	11,000	40,500	
1996 4/		13,000	25,000	10,500	40,500	

Canada

1992		NA	10,896	39,985	NA	
1993		NA	9,487	38,027	NA	
1994		NA	13,118	43,643	NA	
1995		NA	14,000	55,000	NA	
1996 4/		NA	11,000	45,000	NA	

France

1992		167,400	73,300	529,500	118,900	
1993		78,400	70,400	411,100	60,600	
1994		156,100	75,000	531,300	81,800	
1995		84,000	56,000	522,000	89,000	
1996 4/		125,000	70,000	480,000	82,000	

Germany

1992		NA	338,986	31,561	NA	
1993		NA	311,016	19,889	NA	
1994		NA	240,274	19,784	NA	
1995		NA	240,519	18,530	NA	
1996 4/		NA	250,000	17,650	NA	

Greece

1992		91,740	44,000	1,168,000	NA	
1993		87,595	46,400	1,102,000	NA	
1994		79,193	42,900	1,169,000	NA	
1995		46,680	45,600	900,000	NA	
1996 4/		70,000	47,500	1,040,000	NA	

Italy

1992		175,000	141,000	1,892,000	NA	
1993		163,000	139,000	1,642,000	NA	
1994		179,000	148,000	1,790,000	NA	
1995		158,000	130,000	1,530,000	NA	
1996 4/		175,000	145,000	1,770,000	NA	

Japan

1992		NA	15,300	187,500	NA	
1993		NA	17,600	173,000	NA	
1994		NA	13,600	174,300	NA	
1995		NA	15,300	162,900	NA	
1996 4/		NA	15,800	156,000	NA	

Mexico

1992		NA	NA	133,459	NA	
1993		NA	NA	153,071	NA	
1994		NA	NA	153,931	NA	
1995		NA	NA	130,000	NA	
1996 4/		NA	NA	140,000	NA	

Table 24, Continued

STONE FRUIT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
 (Metric tons)

	<u>Apricots</u>	<u>Cherries 1/</u>	<u>Peaches/ Nectarines 2/</u>	<u>Plums/ Prunes 3/</u>
Serbia/Montenegro				
1992	NA	NA	NA	NA
1993	NA	NA	NA	NA
1994	23,084	116,778	NA	NA
1995	12,000	90,000	NA	NA
1996 4/	17,000	98,000	NA	NA
Spain				
1992	198,700	89,200	1,023,700	145,500
1993	210,000	82,300	856,900	157,100
1994	198,800	69,100	864,900	145,100
1995	143,100	62,500	656,600	124,600
1996 4/	200,000	85,000	850,000	150,000
Turkey				
1992	385,000	245,000	370,000	NA
1993	280,000	245,000	370,000	NA
1994	459,000	250,000	375,000	NA
1995	290,000	250,000	375,000	NA
1996 4/	400,000	260,000	380,000	NA
Taiwan				
1992	67,807	NA	27,069	76,978
1993	47,722	NA	28,571	72,978
1994	71,517	NA	37,605	76,176
1995	38,506	NA	21,878	59,203
1996 4/	68,000	NA	35,000	75,000
United States				
1992	96,525	337,972	1,426,051	751,690
1993	88,315	299,598	1,392,576	533,610
1994	138,981	319,692	1,359,645	797,510
1995	53,070	324,092	1,224,837	666,240
1996 5/	53,070	324,092	1,224,837	666,240
Total Northern Hemisphere				
1992	NA	NA	6,838,925	1,132,068
1993	NA	NA	6,198,234	861,588
1994	1,312,675	1,312,762	6,530,108	1,146,586
1995	842,356	1,256,611	5,607,745	979,543
1996 4/	1,121,070	1,331,392	6,148,987	1,013,740
Southern Hemisphere				
Argentina				
1992	22,500	NA	235,000	60,100
1993	21,800	NA	250,000	60,820
1994	23,000	NA	243,700	87,250
1995	21,400	NA	199,000	64,000
1996 4/	18,500	NA	159,000	56,000
Australia				
1992	NA	NA	NA	NA
1993	NA	NA	NA	NA
1994	21,000	7,000	74,000	25,500
1995	34,000	7,200	80,000	26,000
1996 4/	30,000	7,400	80,000	26,500

Table 24, Continued
STONE FRUIT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Metric tons)

	Apricots	Cherries 1/	Peaches/ Nectarines 2/	Plums/ Prunes 3/
Brazil				
1992	NA	NA	92,790	NA
1993	NA	NA	102,516	NA
1994	NA	NA	114,660	14,600
1995	NA	NA	126,000	19,000
1996 4/	NA	NA	134,000	23,000
Chile				
1992	17,000	11,800	190,000	105,000
1993	20,000	13,150	198,000	115,000
1994	24,000	14,900	210,000	120,000
1995	26,000	15,100	230,000	128,000
1996 4/	27,000	14,900	220,000	124,000
New Zealand				
1992	NA	NA	NA	NA
1993	NA	NA	NA	NA
1994	11,100	NA	22,005	NA
1995	11,000	NA	22,445	NA
1996 4/	11,200	NA	22,605	NA
South Africa				
1992	56,346	NA	169,789	27,959
1993	56,676	NA	169,306	29,591
1994	54,232	NA	151,528	34,457
1995	60,784	NA	163,067	35,004
1996 4/	60,000	NA	165,000	35,500
Total Southern Hemisphere 6/				
1992	NA	NA	NA	NA
1993	NA	NA	NA	NA
1994	133,332	21,900	815,893	281,807
1995	153,184	22,300	820,512	272,004
1996 4/	146,700	22,300	780,605	265,000
Total				
1992	NA	NA	NA	NA
1993	NA	NA	NA	NA
1994	1,446,007	1,334,662	7,346,001	1,428,393
1995	995,540	1,278,911	6,428,257	1,251,547
1996 4/	1,267,770	1,353,692	6,929,592	1,278,740

1/ Includes sweet and sour cherries for all countries except Japan, which only produces sweet cherries.

2/ Includes peaches and nectarines for all countries except Austria, Mexico, and Taiwan
which only include peaches.

3/ Includes fresh plum and prune production for all countries except France and Taiwan, which only include plums.

4/ Forecast.

5/ The 1996 forecast for the United States was carried over from 1995. Official forecasts on
stone fruit production will be available from the National Agricultural Statistics Service on June 28, 1996 for
cherries, July 12, 1996 for peaches, nectarines, and dried prunes, and August 12, 1996 for plums
and prunes.

6/ Southern Hemisphere harvest occurs early in the indicated year and late in the preceding year.

RAISIN/SULTANA PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

The 1995/96 raisin/sultana pack from the world's leading commercial producing countries is forecast at 611,225 tons, down 12 percent from 1994/95. A substantially smaller pack in the United States, plus slight reductions in Mexico, Chile, and South Africa precipitated the downturn.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

The 1995/96 raisin/sultana pack in the major commercial producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere is estimated at 126,000 tons, up 19 percent from last year and the largest pack since the record outturn of 155,360 tons in 1991/92. The Southern Hemisphere's 1995/96 raisin/sultana season began in early-1996.

Australia: The 1995/96 sultana crop is forecast at 62,000 tons, nearly double the drought and frost-reduced 1994/95 pack. Favorable weather and a reduction in the volume of sultana grapes being diverted to wine production resulted in the surge in output.

Australia's wine industry began consuming a significant volume of multipurpose grapes during the 1992/93 season. However, with the rise in production of premium wine grapes, the use of multipurpose grapes is expected to decline, allowing sultana production to rebound over the medium-term to the levels achieved during the ten-year period prior to 1992/93. During the 1996 season, multipurpose grapes are forecast to comprise around one-third of the overall wine grape intake. This ratio is expected to fall to about one-fifth by the beginning of the next decade, freeing up more raw material for the dried fruit industry.

Chile: Raisin production in 1995/96 is forecast at 34,000 tons, down 3 percent from last year because of a reduction in total table grape production. In addition to fresh consumption and drying, there is increasing competition for table grapes from the grape juice concentrate industry. Over the past year, increased demand for grape juice concentrate has stepped up competition for table grape export rejects. The market for discarded table grapes for wine production virtually disappeared following a significant fall in the demand and prices for low-quality, non-varietal wines.

Prices paid for table grapes by processors are at similar levels to last year--approximately US\$0.10 per kilogram. Some table grape producers sun-dry discarded grapes and then sell the unprocessed raisins to processors at higher prices. Currently,

around 75 percent of Chile's total raisin production is sun-dried. In the future, the continued expansion in both the number and capacity of heated drying tunnels will probably reduce the amount of sun-dried raisins even though some markets prefer the low-cost sun-dried raisins.

South Africa: The 1995/96 raisin/sultana pack is forecast at 30,000 tons, down 22 percent from 1994/95. Inclement weather, including hail and wind damage during the growing season, and late-season rains, led to the decline in output. The quality of the crop is deemed fair.

South Africa has about 13,000 hectares planted to grapes for drying along the Orange River and another 2,000 hectares further south along the Elephants River. About 70 percent of the sultana grape crop is dried. The remainder goes either to the fresh market, which is expanding, or to wineries, especially when the weather is not suitable for drying.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

The 1995/96 raisin/sultana pack in the Northern Hemisphere is estimated at 485,225 tons, down 18 percent from the previous year. The downturn reflects a substantially smaller pack in the United States and a 13-percent production cutback in Mexico.

Turkey: The 1995/96 sultana pack is estimated at 180,000 tons, unchanged from the November forecast (WAP 11-95), but 2 percent greater than the upwardly-revised 1994/95 estimate of 176,000 tons. Despite cool weather during the growing season and rains during August and September, sultana production in 1995/96 rose because of a 3-percent expansion in harvested area, higher yields, and strong export demand.

United States: Following the record pack of 361,394 tons in 1994/95, output in 1995/96 declined 29 percent, to 255,225 tons. Approximately 44,000 tons of raisins (packed-weight basis) were not produced in 1995/96 because over 10,000 hectares were put in the Raisin Industry Diversion Program to avoid an expected over-supply situation. In addition, California's raisin-grape vines produced fewer bunches and more raisin grapes were diverted to wine and juice production than in past years.

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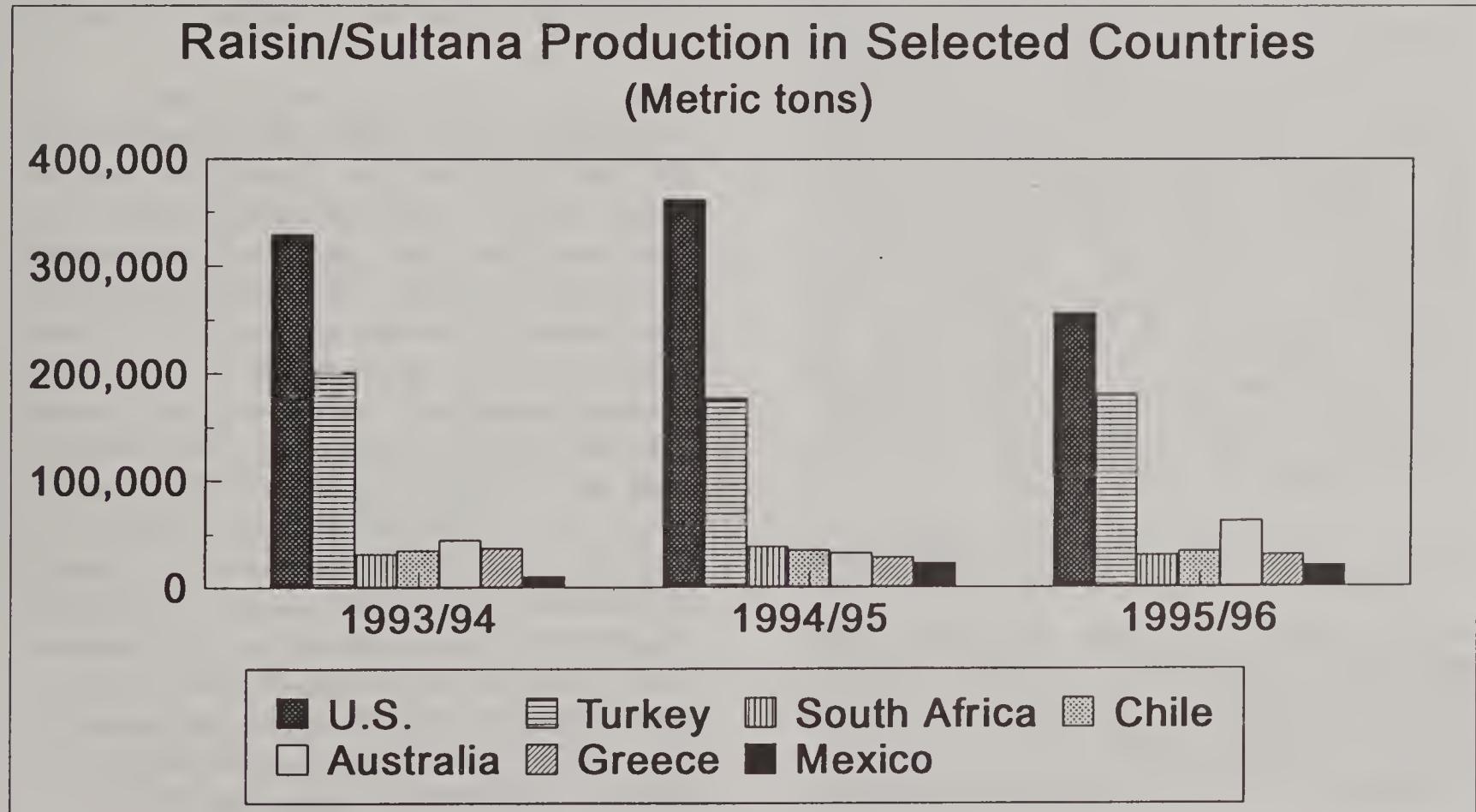
Table 25

RAISIN/SULTANA PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
 (Metric tons - Packed weight basis)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE						
Greece	38,000	38,000	37,000	28,000	30,000	
Mexico	9,000	13,000	10,000	23,000	20,000	
Turkey	150,000	150,000	200,000	176,000	180,000	
United States	297,393	333,146	328,310	361,394	255,225	
Total	494,393	534,146	575,310	588,394	485,225	
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE						
Australia	95,807	42,634	44,783	32,600	62,000	
Chile	19,500	22,000	34,950	35,150	34,000	
South Africa	40,053	27,023	31,742	38,540	30,000	
Total	155,360	91,657	111,475	106,290	126,000	
TOTAL	649,753	625,803	686,785	694,684	611,225	

1/ Preliminary.

CHART 3



Production of wheat and coarse grains in the former Soviet Union (FSU-12) for 1996/97 is forecast at 145.0 million tons, an increase of 28.3 million from last year. Reported production in 1995/96 dipped to 116.7 million tons from 139.3 million tons from the previous year due to the combined effect of punishing drought, lower planted area, and continued reduced application of fertilizers and plant-protection agents. Although the 145-million-ton estimate represents a significant improvement from last year's output, it is considerably lower than typical harvests of prior years. In 1978/79, FSU-12 production reached a record high of roughly 216 million tons, and production surpassed 200 million tons as recently as five years ago when intensive technology was at its peak and total-grain yield reached a record 2.01 tons per hectare. The declining production of recent years is chiefly the result of lower area, which has dropped from approximately 128 million hectares in 1977/79 to an estimated 88.5 million this year. (The gradual reduction in sown grain area has been largely balanced by an increase in clean-fallow area.)

Notwithstanding the hefty decline in FSU-12 total grain production for 1995/96, wheat production was only 0.9 million tons below the 1994/95 level of 59.8 million, and 1996/97 wheat output is forecast to climb nearly 19 million tons, to 77.6 million. Meanwhile, coarse-grain production for 1995/96 fell by 21.9 million tons to 57.5 million (including 31.3 million tons of barley, 10.7 million of oats, 7.5 million of rye, and 7.3 million of corn) and is forecast to rebound by 9.7 million tons.

Russia's wheat and coarse grain production for 1996/97 is forecast at 76.6 million tons, up 26 percent from last year, with area forecast to drop from 51.1 million to 50.8 million hectares. Output in 1995/96 dropped to 60.8 million tons from 77.4 million in 1994/95. Above-average yields in

Western Siberia compensated in part for the dismal harvest in the Volga Valley and surrounding regions, where persistent drought suppressed yields of both winter and spring grains. Although 1995/96 production was routinely described in the press as the lowest since 1963/64, the total-grain yield of 1.19 tons per hectare was actually 50 percent higher than in 1963/64. When compared to the output of the past ten years, however, the 1995/96 harvest was indeed strikingly poor.

Early-season reports from Russia indicate that deliveries and on-farm reserves of fertilizer are nearly identical to last year. Stock carry-over as of January 1, 1996 was reported at 0.1 million tons of active ingredient (compared to an average 3.5 million between 1986 and 1990), and January-through-June deliveries for 1996 are forecast at 1.1 million tons (compared to 6 million between 1986 and 1990). Although application rates are again likely to be substantially below optimum levels, the reports suggest that the steady decline of the past five years may have at last bottomed out. Total application of plant-protection agents has tumbled from 102 million tons in 1991 to 28 million in 1995.

Russia wheat production fell 2.0 million tons in 1995/96 to 30.1 million, but is forecast to climb to 39.0 million in 1996/97. Area is forecast at 25.0 million hectares, the highest level in ten years, with producers responding to favorable prices. Even though spring barley area is forecast to drop by 3 million hectares, due in part to lower winterkill and reduced re-seeding, production of coarse grains for 1996/97 is projected to increase to 37.6 million tons (including 19.0 million of barley, 6.0 million of rye, 10.0 million of oats, and 2.0 million of corn), a sharp improvement over last year. In 1995, drought had a severe impact on coarse-grain yield; 1995/96 output plummeted to 30.7 million tons from 45.3 million the previous year. Barley production dropped from 27.1 million to 15.8 million tons and accounted for

over 70 percent of the 16-million-ton drop in Russia's 1995/96 total grain production. The reduced output of both wheat and coarse grains was largely yield-related. Only corn-for-grain production surpassed the 1994/95 level--nearly doubling to 1.7 million tons in 1995/96 because of sharply increased area. Corn production is forecast at 2.0 million tons for 1996/97.

Grain production in Ukraine is forecast to rebound from last year's disappointing results. Production is forecast at 37.0 million tons, including 21.0 million tons of wheat, 10.0 million of barley, and 3.5 million of corn. In 1995/96, despite improved wheat and corn harvests, total production reached only 31.9 million tons, the lowest harvest since 1983/84. Wheat production jumped 18 percent in 1995/96 to 16.3 million tons, reflecting a 22 percent increase in area. Dry weather in July, however, contributed to a drop in spring-barley yield and total barley production nosedived from 14.5 to 9.5 million tons. Corn area rebounded from 0.7 to 1.2 million hectares and output more than doubled, to 3.5 million tons. Grain production in neighboring Moldova has been hampered by drought twice in the last four years, in 1992 and 1994. Production for 1996/97 is forecast at 2.7 million tons, including 1.2 million of wheat and 1.2 million of corn.

Belarus grain production for 1996/97 is forecast at 6.0 million tons, including 2.7 million of barley and 2.2 of million rye. Output reached only 5.5 million tons in 1995/96, marking the second consecutive year of substantially below-average output. Production fell also in the neighboring Baltics. (Baltic grain production is not included in the FSU-12 total.) Last year, Lithuania harvested only 1.9 million tons of grain, the lowest level since 1980, and 1996/97 output is not projected to increase. Production for Latvia (0.7 million tons) and Estonia (0.4 million tons) is forecast to match last year's levels, which were the lowest since the mid-1960's. Grain area in both countries has fallen sharply since 1993. According to reports from the U.S. agricultural counselor in Stockholm, the

drop can be attributed to several factors: outdated machinery, farmers' inadequate financial resources, and the free trade regime which allows duty-free grain imports.

Forecast 1996/97 production for Georgia (0.5 million tons, including 0.2 million tons of winter wheat and 0.2 million of corn) and Armenia (0.3 million tons, chiefly winter wheat and spring barley) is virtually unchanged from 1995/96. In Azerbaijan, the government has taken steps to increase wheat production: the Ministry of Bread Products increased the contract price by 50 percent and offered to advance 30 percent of the contract price for production credit. Farmers, however, are reportedly skeptical of the State's ability to make good on its promises and feel that the contract price is still considerably below the market price. Total grain production for 1996/97 is forecast at 1.1 million, the same as last year's reported output, and wheat production is forecast up 14 percent to 0.8 million tons, reflecting an increase in estimated area for both winter and spring wheat.

Total Kazakhstan grain area has been declining steadily since 1985 and the forecast 1996/97 area of 17.7 million hectares is the lowest since the Virgin Lands (the spring-wheat region east of the Ural Mountains) were put to the plow in the 1950's. Wheat area, however, is forecast to increase by 0.5 million from last year, to 13.0 million hectares. Grain production for 1996/97 is forecast at 15.8 million tons, including 11.0 million tons of wheat. The 1995/96 harvest was 9.3 million tons, a 30-year low. For the second time in five years, severe drought slashed yields in all major grain-growing oblasts. Wheat production fell from 9.1 million tons in 1994/95 to 6.5 million in 1995/96. The drop in barley production was even more severe, from 5.1 million tons to 2.2 million.

Ten years ago, Kyrgyzstan was the number-one grain producer among the Central Asia republics. Over the past five years, however, Uzbekistan has replaced Kyrgyzstan as the top producer, in part by diverting a portion of

its more productive irrigated land from cotton to wheat production. According to the U.S. agricultural attache in Ankara, the Uzbek government is likely to sustain their drive toward increased wheat production through a continued expansion in both irrigated and dryland area. Wheat and coarse-grain production for 1996/97 is forecast to increase 17 percent to 2.8 million tons (including 2.5 million tons of wheat) chiefly in response to an increase in estimated winter-wheat area. Grain production in Kyrgyzstan, meanwhile, is forecast to hold steady at 1.0 million tons. Although yields of the past two years have dropped sharply from pre-1994 levels and are not projected to rise this year, the country is in the midst of economic reforms and, according to attache reports, the outlook for improvement in the agricultural sector is more promising than in the other Central Asia countries.

Grain production in Turkmenistan for 1996/97 is forecast at 1.0 million tons. For 1995/96, Turkmenistan reported an increase in grain area--winter wheat area was up 20 percent--

but an accompanying fall in yield that resulted in a slight decline in wheat and coarse-grain production from the previous year, to 0.9 million tons. Although Turkmenistan officials have projected 1996/97 production at 1.2 million tons, reports from the U.S. agricultural attache in Ankara suggest that the lack of capital and production incentives and the slow pace of economic reform will hamper the drive to boost grain output and achieve self-sufficiency. Although Tajikistan has traditionally occupied last place in grain production among the former Soviet republics, production for 1996/97 is forecast to increase roughly 20 percent to 0.3 million tons, which would narrowly surpass Armenia's estimated 1996/97 output. Tajik officials have targeted a sharp increase in grain area, including a diversion of approximately 25,000 hectares of cotton area into wheat production. Civil unrest continues, however, and renewed spring fighting could frustrate officials' plans for increased agricultural production.

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Table 26

Former Soviet Union: Estimated Wheat and Coarse-Grain Area, 1991-1996 1/

	1991	1992	1993 (Million hectares)	1994	1995	1996
Russia	56.6	57.3	55.6	52.4	51.1	50.8
Ukraine	12.9	12.2	12.5	11.5	12.4	12.5
Belarus	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5
Moldova	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Kazakstan	22.7	22.5	22.2	20.3	18.3	17.7
Georgia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Armenia	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Azerbaijan	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
Caucasus	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.0
Uzbekistan	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.7
Kyrgyzstan	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Tajikistan	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Turkmenistan	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7
Central Asia	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.2
FSU-12	98.4	98.4	97.3	91.1	89.0	88.5
Lithuania	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
Latvia	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
Estonia	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Baltics	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6
FSU-15	100.4	100.6	99.5	93.0	90.7	90.1

1/ Excludes rice, pulses and miscellaneous grains. Totals subject to rounding.

Table 27

Former Soviet Union: Estimated Wheat and Coarse-Grain Production, 1991-1996 1/

	1991	1992	1993 (Million metric tons)	1994	1995	1996
Russia	85.1	102.0	94.4	77.4	60.8	76.6
Ukraine	36.2	35.1	42.1	32.4	31.9	37.0
Belarus	6.0	7.1	7.3	6.0	5.5	6.0
Moldova	3.0	2.0	3.2	1.7	3.0	2.7
Kazakstan	11.3	28.9	21.0	16.0	9.3	15.8
Georgia	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Armenia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Azerbaijan	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Caucasus	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9
Uzbekistan	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.8
Kyrgyzstan	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0
Tajikistan	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Turkmenistan	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0
Central Asia	3.4	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.5	5.1
FSU-12	147.2	181.1	174.1	139.5	116.8	145.1
Lithuania	3.1	2.2	2.6	2.0	1.9	1.9
Latvia	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7
Estonia	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4
Baltics	5.3	3.9	4.6	3.4	3.0	2.9
FSU-15	152.5	185.0	178.7	142.9	119.8	148.0

1/ Excludes rice, pulses and miscellaneous grains

Table 28

Russia: Total Grain Production by Region, 1990-1995 (Million Tons) 1/

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>
North	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Northwest	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Central	9.9	11.8	8.4	10.3	10.6	8.8	10.5	9.5	8.5	6.1
Volga-Vyatka	5.7	5.8	4.3	4.6	6.0	5.1	6.6	4.9	5.0	3.1
Central Black Earth	10.0	13.3	11.4	13.3	13.1	10.0	11.7	12.1	10.2	5.5
Volga Valley	17.5	15.4	16.2	19.3	21.7	14.4	19.6	19.9	15.2	8.7
North Caucasus	20.1	20.0	21.6	24.1	27.9	22.3	22.0	21.2	16.4	14.6
Urals	21.5	10.0	11.6	11.6	18.6	10.1	17.3	12.9	12.4	8.9
Western Siberia	15.1	14.2	12.6	12.5	10.7	10.3	12.1	11.6	8.4	11.2
Eastern Siberia	5.3	6.0	6.1	6.3	5.2	5.5	4.7	5.0	3.7	4.0
Far East	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.5
Kaliningrad	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Russia	107.5	98.6	93.7	104.8	116.7	89.1	106.9	99.1	81.3	63.5

Source: Russian State Statistical Committee (Goskomstat)

1/ Total grain production as reported by Goskomstat includes rough rice, pulses and minor grains. Total Russian output of these grains has declined from 5.0 million tons in 1987 to roughly 2.5 million tons in 1995.

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